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U Thant Launches Offensive Against the West

From the Allen-Scott Report

U.N. Secretary General U Thant is launching a little-noticed diplomatic offensive to sweep the British and Portuguese out of Africa and divest South Africa of control over Southwest Africa.

Also there are growing signs he will seek U.N. approval to use military force, if necessary, to accomplish these objectives.

Under U Thant's personal direction, members of the special U.N. Committee on Colonialism are meeting with nationalist and underground leaders in Southwest Africa, Rhodesia, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Swaziland and Portuguese Africa.

In these private sessions they are obtaining "evidence" and "freedom petitions" to present to the General Assembly this fall to support the proposals being drafted by U Thant calling for sterner action against the three major powers.

The three key diplomats of the special U.N. mission are:

• Jacob Malik, deputy foreign minister and Russia's principal representative at the United Nations, and violent critic of U.S.-British policies in Africa.

• D. Malachera, Tanzania's U.N. representative and close friend of Communist Chinese leaders. He is the chief advocate of U.N. military intervention in Southwest Africa.

• Dr. Diza Gonzales, Venezuela's representative to the United Nations and vigorous opponent of U.S. intervention in the Dominican Republic, who strongly supports sending a U.N. police force to that strife-torn island.

These three diplomats, acting as spokesmen for U Thant's special mission, are touring the continent assuring African leaders "the United Nations will use force to throw out the Portuguese and British, and to end South Africa's control over Southwest Africa."

They are stressing that U Thant's strong public opposition to the establishment of an inter-American police force in the Dominican Republic was a move to protect U.N. right to intervene in Africa.

According to U.S. intelligence authorities, Malik was given full Kremlin endorsement for U Thant's plan late last month before going to Africa.

Russia, though in arrears on U.N. payments, is contributing more than $100,000 to help pay the committee's transportation to Africa. Also, Malik is being accompanied by four "observers," including two members of the KGB (Soviet secret police).

While U.N. officials probably will deny it, studies of the cost of military intervention against South Africa already have been turned over to U Thant, and his aides are considering several courses of action.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Jacob Malik (left), is among the U. N. diplomats seeking to oust Western powers from Africa, under the direction of U.N. Secretary General U Thant.

Prepared by a private U.S. foundation, the reports are so thorough that one forecasts casualties for engagements as long as 105 days. These are estimated between 18,900 and 37,800 and are based on the deployment of a U.N. ground force of 93,000.

Cost of this major military operation would be $400 million. A naval and air blockade of South Africa's 1,800-mile coastline over a six-month period would cost $165.6 million, according to the 200-page study. To do the job, between 50 to 60 warships, including three to five aircraft carriers, and 300 planes would be needed.

The report also carefully details the powerful South African force. It states the Verwoerd government could field a force of approximately 120,000 men; an air force of 146 fighter-bombers and 500 supporting aircraft; and a navy of 25 active vessels, including two 1,700-ton destroyers.

Significantly, the study clearly indicates that any military action against South Africa would need U.S. support to be successful. If and how this would be obtained is not spelled out, although it is suggested that if the International Court of Justice at The Hague rules that South Africa give up its League of Nations mandate over Southwest Africa, the United States probably would support U.N. action enforcing the ruling.

The court's decision is expected by fall. Phillip Jessup, controversial former State Department official, is the U.S. representative on the international tribunal.

Because of Jessup's close ties with present high-level State Department authorities, congressional observers are closely watching his vote as a possible key to future U.S. action.

As reported in this column on April 15, U.S. civil rights leaders are planning a giant demonstration in New York after the World Court rules. They anticipate a ruling against South Africa, and the demonstration will be staged to support U.N. action to enforce the decision.

Many U.S. intelligence experts believe these developments will lead to a major crisis in Africa and commitment of large numbers of U.S. troops.

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LBJ Plan in for Fight

Rent Subsidy Dangers Outlined

A heated showdown over the Administration's Housing and Development Act of 1965 is now shaping up in the House of Representatives with Democrats as well as Republicans now beginning to voice strong opposition.

House Republicans, however, are providing the deadliest ammunition against the bill which is out of the Banking and Currency Committee and is due to come to the floor for debate shortly. The rent-subsidy scheme still remains the central target of critics, but fresh assaults are being mounted against other provisions as well.

Rep. Burt L. Talcott (R.-Calif.), a member of the Banking and Currency

Rep. Burt Talcott (R.-Calif.) says the rent subsidy plan provides the vehicle for subsidizing the rents of more than half the families in the United States.

Committee, has delivered some of the most severe attacks against the measure. Says Talcott:

"This is a $6 to $13-billion bill—with built-in guarantees for perpetuation and escalation for at least 40 years whether housing is needed or not." Yet, says Talcott, "the full committee devoted less than six hours to this bill—all in executive (secret) session—including interrogation of two panels of witnesses (who favored passage blindly), "marking up" the bill, voting and all.

"Of course, no adverse witnesses were invited or heard by the full committee. Many of us had questions which were not answered."

Talcott also remarks: "There can be little doubt that the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 was originally, and still is, aimed at centralizing the control and federalizing the operation of American housing. Fulfillment of these objectives would more nearly and more quickly socialize housing than the King-Anderson bill would socialize medical care."

Like other critics, Talcott saves his sharpest sallies for the revolutionary rent-subsidy scheme: "The proposed rent supplement program should be eliminated from the housing bill because it provides the vehicle for subsidizing the rents of more than half the families in the United States . . .

"It is a new program ostensibly directed at providing housing assistance for low-income families. Yet the same bill provides 60,000 additional public housing units for each of the next four years—almost twice the public housing rate for the past several years."

Seven of Talcott's fellow Republicans on the Banking and Currency Committee have joined with the Californian in criticism of the measure. The seven are: Paul A. Fino (N.Y.), James Harvey (Mich.), William Brock (Tenn.), Del Clawson (Calif.), Albert W. Johnson (Penn.), J. William Stanton (Ohio), and Chester L. Mize (Kans.).

They have found the following serious defects in the rent-subsidy scheme:

• Rent subsidies would not be confined to the needy. They would go to families earning substantial incomes, and could conceivably go to families whose annual income is *over* $11,000.

• It provides no ceiling on the subsidy per unit and there is nothing in the bill which would bar supplements to a family of low income having substantial assets.

• It makes individuals eligible for rent supplements without regard to age or ability or willingness to work. The housing administrator could qualify, says Talcott, "an able but indolent 21-year-old for a rent supplement."

• The jobless and needy, moreover, could live in luxury compared to those who earned more money and were employed full time. A family existing entirely on welfare payments, for example, could live in a penthouse costing $800 a month.

• The rent subsidy formula could kill the incentive of the American family to improve its living accommodations by its own efforts. (Boiled down to essentials, the government subsidy for a tenant would amount to the difference between one-fourth of the tenant's income and the market rent for a housing unit. In effect, the government is ensuring certain tenants that they won't have to spend more than one-fourth of their income on rent.)

• A family with a $3,000-a-year income, for example, can presently afford to buy a $7,500 home with payments of about $60 per month. But under the rent-subsidy program, the same family could live in a $12,500 apartment or house, paying only $62.50 of a $100-a-month rental. How many families will buy homes when they can live in federally subsidized apartments or homes worth nearly twice as much by paying virtually the same amount?

• The rent-subsidy scheme not only gives tax money to tenants, but will enrich private corporations which enter into agreements with a public housing agency for the purpose of leasing units to rent-subsidized tenants. However, there are a number of hitches in the gravy train for the private corporations, including the strong hand of the federal government. For the local public housing agency—an arm of the federal government—shall have control over maintenance, replacement (including redecoration) and "the sole right to give notice to vacate. . . ."

Note the Republicans in the Banking Currency's minority report:

"'Fantastic? Of course the results are fantastic. Ridiculous? Of course the results are ridiculous. Absurd? Of course the results are absurd. But they square with the rent supplement formula. . . .

"Within the broad areas of our nation, untouched by the federal housing dollar, we would argue with those who support an initial allocation of $8 billion for the purpose of creating a national system of *unequal opportunity* in housing. We oppose the view of those who would move the $2,000-a-year family into the apartment next door to the $5,000-a-year tenant, and into the $15,000-a-year neighborhood, solely through rent subsidies. Moreover, we seriously question whether the man paying $150 a month for an apartment would understand why his next door neighbor should receive equal value for half the rent."

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The 'Rent Society'

By REP. RICHARD POFF (R.-Va.)

Congress is about to debate the President's new $6.3-billion housing bill. Don't mistake this for the same old washday product. It's bigger and better—and it contains a new miracle ingredient! "Rent supplements," it's called. And it will take all of the drudgery out of home ownership. Matter of fact, it will take out home ownership with it.

Here's the plan: If you earn too much to qualify for low-rent public housing, Uncle Sam will pay part of your rent bill, provided you can convince him that you don't earn enough to afford "decent" private housing. The bureaucrats figure about 4 million families fall in this category, and they are asking for $500 million for cash payments to landlords for the first four years of the 40-year program. Don't despair if you can count your income in five digits. They say families earning more than $10,000 may be able to qualify.

Of course, there is that nasty little problem called a "means test." You have to turn over all your personal records to the Feds to prove you're not too rich or too poor. And if next year the boss should give you a raise, watch out. Be sure to report it. Might as well. If you don't some neighbors will.

But think what this can mean! No more grass cutting. No more snow shoveling. No more repairs. No more real estate taxes. No more fire insurance. No more mortgage payments. And *no more private home.* Just sell out, move into an apartment, let the landlord worry and let Uncle Sam pay the tab. Society, it is great!

Economic Illiteracy

From the Dallas *Morning News*

A few years ago, the Opinion Research Corp. took a survey of young people in high schools and colleges across the nation, asking them to answer a few elementary questions concerning the American economy. The results showed that most of these young people had little understanding of how the nation's economy functions. And they had a naive view of how it ought to be overhauled.

Some 82 per cent thought that monopolies ruled most U.S. industries, 62 per cent believed that workers should not produce all they can. Around 60 per cent suggested that businessmen were making exorbitant profits (the average guess was five times the actual profit figure) and more than half said they would favor government ownership of such major industries as banks, railroads, electric power, steel, oil and automobiles.

This economic ignorance is not so surprising. The cause is failure of our educational institutions to provide even a basic minimum exposure of students to the subject of economics.

The American Economic Association has just completed a five-year study of economic education in the United States, and the results are summarized in the June issue of the *American Economic Review*. The major facts revealed are as shocking as the results of that poll taken a few years ago, but they go a long way toward explaining why the poll came up with those results.

If present patterns prevail, the AEA study shows, more than 80 per cent of all teen-agers entering high school this year will never be exposed to a course in economics. Nationally, only about 40 per cent of all public high schools in America even offer a course in economics.

Even students who go on to college often are never exposed to the study of economics. Only 10 to 20 per cent of all teen-agers will ever take a college-level course on the subject.

If we are going to preserve some of the most important elements of our national heritage, obviously there is substantial need for our educational institutions to begin wiping out this widespread economic illiteracy.

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Defense Department Ethics Questioned

By SEN. JOHN J. WILLIAMS (R.-Del.)

Reprinted from the Congressional Record, *June 2, 1965 Pages 11779-11782*

Last year it was discovered in the Defense Department that certain employes had embezzled or diverted to their own use certain funds of that agency. When this was discovered the Internal Auditing Division of the department examined the case, and it was subsequently forwarded to the Department of Justice for further examination. This ultimately resulted in the indictment of three employes.

This was the story as it was released to the press, and on the surface it had every appearance of having been efficiently handled. Further examination, however, develops a rather strange set of arrangements that were followed whereby it was made possible for two of the employes, rather than being fired, to be placed in a position where they could claim immediate retirement benefits far beyond what they would have been eligible to receive had they been routinely separated.

Actually two of the men, assuming they will reach the age of 77 (the normal life span), together will collect additional retirement benefits of around $120,000 over and above what they would have received under normal circumstances.

I shall review the record and let it speak for itself.

John A. Wylie

Oct. 31, 1963. A routine audit by personnel of the Office of the Comptroller of the Department of Defense revealed irregularities in the handling of certain miscellaneous funds in the office of the secretary of defense. Mr. John A. Wylie was then the head of the Budget and Finance Branch of the office of the secretary of defense (at grade GS-16, $17,500 per year), and he was responsible for the management of these funds. In lieu of suspension pending the investigation Mr. Wylie took annual leave. Later his status was converted to sick leave.

Jan. 7, 1964. Mr. Wylie was served with a notice of intention to remove him from his position.

Jan. 16, 1964. A report of the preliminary investigation with respect to Mr. Wylie was forwarded by the Department of Defense to the attorney general, and an investigation of this matter by the Federal Bureau of Investigation was continued. Mr. Wylie was not suspended. Instead, on Feb. 4, 1964, he applied for disability retirement.

Apr. 7, 1964. The Civil Service Commission granted him total disability retirement to become effective June 12, 1964, the next day after his pay under annual and sick leave stopped. Accordingly, Mr. Wylie, at the age of 57, on June 12, 1964, was granted immediate retirement benefits under total disability of $516 per month.

Now, what were the special advantages of Mr. Wylie's being granted total disability retirement in lieu of having been fired or routinely separated when the embezzlement was first discovered?

The Retirement Division of the Civil Service Commission advises that had Mr. Wylie merely resigned on June 12, 1964, he would not have been eligible for an annuity until his 62nd birthday (Jan. 9, 1969), and then his annuity would have been $453 per month. Instead, his annuity under total disability was boosted to $516 per month, and it started immediately, or nearly five years earlier, on June 12, 1964.

By getting his annuity started in 1964 instead of having to wait until 1969, Mr. Wylie will gain two advantages: First, he will collect his retirement benefits for an additional four and one half years, and second, he will be collecting $516 per month (total disability rate) instead of $453 per month (normal retirement rate). Assuming Mr. Wylie has the normal life span of 77 years, this will mean that in 19½ years he will collect retirement benefits totalling $120,744.

On the other hand, had it been a routine separation he would have had to wait until he was 62 for retirement benefits (as all other employes do). Then, assuming the same life span, he would have collected $453 per month for 15 years (age 62 to 77), or a total of $81,540. Thus we have a situation now where Mr. Wylie will collect an additional $39,204 as a result of being carried on the payroll after the embezzlement was discovered until he could be classified as disabled.

On Dec. 16, 1964, Mr. John A. Wylie and two other employes were indicted for the misuse of defense funds estimated at about $66,000. But Mr. Wylie will continue to draw his retirement check regardless of the outcome of the trial.

Mr. Loftis was the second employe to get kid-glove treatment after being suspected of embezzlement.

At the time of the audit of the Office of the Comptroller of the Department of Defense on Oct. 31, 1963, which revealed possible irregularities in the handling of certain funds in the office of the secretary of defense, Mr. John A. Wylie was serving as the head of the Budget and Finance Branch. This was the office in charge of these funds, and the Budget and Finance Branch was a component of the office of Mr. J. Robert Loftis, the administrative assistant to the secretary of defense.

Let us follow the extraordinary procedure which was followed in order to boost Mr. Loftis' retirement benefits after his part in this embezzlement was suspected. This time they shuffled the duties of his office, changed a few titles, and then presumably abolished his old job, thus making it possible for Mr. Loftis to retire on the basis of reduction in force.

J. Robert Loftis

Beginning on **Jan. 13, 1964** (six days after Mr. Wylie had been notified of his pending separation), all functions of the Budget and Finance Branch were transferred to the comptroller of the Department of Defense. This was just three days before the case was referred to the FBI.

Jan. 31, 1964. All remaining functions of the administrative assistant (Mr. Loftis) were transferred to the assistant secretary (Manpower).

Feb. 3, 1964. The position of administrative assistant to the secretary of defense was abolished, and on the same date Mr. Loftis was given notice of separation due to reduction in force pursuant to the abolishment of the position he had been holding.

Mar. 27, 1964. Mr. Loftis was officially separated and elected optional retirement as a result of reduction in force separation. This sounded so much better than being fired under suspicion of embezzlement.

The next day, **Mar. 28, 1964**, Mr. Loftis elected optional retirement as a result of reduction in force separation and was granted an immediate annuity of $735 per month on the basis of his *involuntary separation* (by the abolishment of his position or reduction in force).

Had these special arrangements not been made whereby Mr. Loftis could have qualified for an involuntary separation he would not have been eligible for retirement until Mar. 10, 1974, at which time he would have reached the age of 62. Then he would have received $795 per month.

However, Mr. Loftis is now receiving an annuity of $735 per month, which began Mar. 28, 1964. As a result of qualifying for retirement benefits under an arranged reduction in force procedure Mr. Loftis will, for the remainder of his life, now receive an annuity of $735 per month or $8,820 per year. Mr. Loftis upon his retirement was 52 years of age and, assuming a normal life span of 77 years, this means that he will for the next 25 years collect $8,820 per year, or a grand total of $220,500.

Sen. John J. Williams (R.-Del.)

Had he not been dismissed under this reduction in force arrangement but merely separated, he would not have been eligible for retirement until 1974, when he would reach the age of 62. Then he would have been eligible for retirement benefits of $795 per month. Still assuming the same 77-year normal age, this would have meant that he would have received $9,540 annual retirement ($795 per month) for 15 years, or a total of $143,100 instead of the $220,500 which he will now get.

Thus we find that as a result of this special arrangement, all of which took place after the embezzlement was discovered, Mr. Loftis will be able to collect an additional $77,400 (assuming the normal span of life).

The "Great Society" has been boasting that it will eliminate poverty, and based on these two examples who can say that they have not started?

On **Dec. 16, 1964**, Mr. James Robert Loftis, Mr. Wylie, and one other employe, were indicted in the federal court for participation in the embezzlement of about $66,000 in government funds.

Here we find two men who in October 1963 were in the office of the secretary of defense, suspected of embezzlement of government funds, a suspicion which in January 1964 developed to the point where one of the men was notified of his suspension. Both men were carried on the payroll until one could qualify for total disability retirement benefits and the job of the second man could be abolished in order that he could qualify for immediate retirement benefits as a victim of reduction in force.

The result was that these two men, both of whom are now under federal indictment for misappropriation of approximately $66,000 in government funds, will draw approximately $120,000 in additional retirement benefits from the U.S. government.

The question may be asked what happened to Mr. William H. Godel, the third man indicted for this embezzlement.

Apparently Mr. Godel did not have any friends in court. He was fired. Instead of applying for retirement he asked for refund of the retirement deductions which had been taken from his salary, totaling $13,199.40. This was denied pending resolution of his possible indebtedness to the United States.

It is hard to understand why this was allowed to happen; particularly is this difficult to understand when we consider that during the same interval in which all of this was taking place in the office of the secretary of defense, the Air Force Academy, a division of the same Defense Department, was expelling some students for cheating in school and severely disciplining, if not expelling, other students not because they had cheated but because they knew of boys who were cheating and had not told on them.

How can the Defense Department justify this dual standard of ethics? Surely we cannot expect our youth to have higher moral standards than the adults.

The question is asked: What will happen to the retirement benefits of these men should they be convicted? The answer is: Nothing will happen. They will continue to receive their checks even if convicted. This Administration has seen to that.

In 1954 the Congress had passed a law, the purpose of which was to cancel the retirement benefits of any public official who was convicted of embezzling government funds or selling his influence by accepting bribes in connection with decisions he was making in the official conduct of his office. This same law also cancelled the retirement benefits of those public officials who, when questioned by a congressional committee in connection with their actions or decisions as public officials, elected to take the Fifth Amendment.

In all such instances these individuals would have received a refund of all their contributions to the retirement fund plus accumulated interest, but no more. . . .

On Sept. 12, 1961, the Senate passed H.R. 6141, a bill sponsored by the Administration. The purpose of this bill was to repeal the 1954 act and thereby make it possible for public officials to take the Fifth Amendment, embezzle government funds, or accept bribes in connection with their official duties and still be eligible for full retirement benefits at the taxpayers' expense.

All three of these men were indicted, and since the preparation of this statement the recent trial of two, Mr. Wylie and Mr. Godel, has resulted in their convictions. The trial of Mr. Loftis, the third man, is to be scheduled at a later and undetermined date.

Contrast the manner in which the Administration dealt with Mr. Wylie and Mr. Loftis to the treatment the Administration gave Mr. Otto Otepka. Mr. Otepka, once the State Department's top security evaluator, was fired from his job a couple of years ago for something called "institutional disloyalty to his superiors." All that he did was to give information to the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, which was investigating security malpractices in the department.

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CAPITOL CAMERA

• Insiders are saying that Rep. John Lindsay's virtual repudiation of the Republican label in his bid for mayor of New York is even annoying liberal Republicans, including the Kuchel wing of the GOP. Columnist William S. White says the liberal GOPers "had expected Lindsay to pull away from his Republican identification to some extent. For New York is a Democratic-minded city . . . But Lindsay has gone far beyond mere limited evasive action to avoid any simon-pure Republican tag. He has become so profoundly un-Republican as to raise positive fright among the moderates and active concern even among some of the liberals."

LINDSAY

• *The Senate Internal Security subcommittee is scheduled to release those famous Otepka hearings shortly.*

• One of the GOP's hottest political properties — actor Ronald Reagan—continues to get rave reviews as a result of his recent political speeches in Cincinnati and Granville, Ohio. Liberal columnists Evans and Novak recently paid respects to Reagan's speech style, a sentiment echoed by the Scripps-Howard's Bruce Biossat. But Republicans enjoy the content as well. A common reaction to his Cincinnati speech, Biossat reported, was "He said what Goldwater should have said, but didn't." Though some critics try to downgrade Reagan, suggesting that all he can do is make a speech, unbiased observers say he is also a whiz at fielding questions from an audience. They also point out that his speeches, unlike some politicians, have not been ghost-written.

REAGAN

• *The British Labor government's persistent drive toward socialism, including the nationalization of steel, is backfiring. A 10 per cent swing away from Labor in the recent British local elections was "disastrously large, national, consistent and unmistakable," reports the London* Economist, *adding the Labor party is "approaching its quittance without having achieved anything much of value."*

• Gov. William Avery of Kansas charged at the Young Republican national convention in Miami Beach last week that the LBJ Administration is using "expensive, vote-grabbing boondoggles" to build a giant political machine. He named the "War on Poverty" as just one example. Said Avery, "It appears the master plan is to assume jurisdiction at the federal level, then use the machinery at the state level for the distribution of patronage and funds. Such action precludes planning ahead and assuming responsibility at the state level."

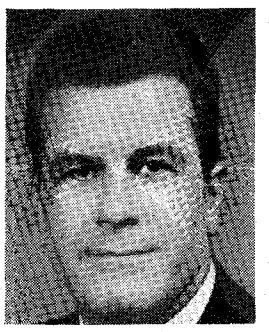
AVERY

• *The monthly increase in the amount of money people borrowed in April set a new record. Consumer installment credit jumped $744 million and the outstanding volume of personal loans increased by $251 million, compared with a monthly average of $177 million in the first three months of the year, according to the Federal Reserve Board. Reason for the increased borrowing: Individual borrowing, for the most part, was to meet April income tax payments because of the under-withholding arrangements instituted by the Administration last year.*

This Week in Washington

The Watson Victory

"A courageous South Carolinian has set the political scene for a 'profile in courage' chapter which may well give conservatives the post-election 'pick-me-up' they have been looking for. He is Albert Watson, who in 1962 was elected a freshman Democrat to Congress and this year resigned his seat in order to run as a Republican."



ALBERT WATSON

This was the lead paragraph in a *Human Events* front page article on April 10. Last week, Albert Watson, partly through the generous efforts of *Human Events* readers who poured in over $12,000 into his campaign, gave conservatives the booster shot they were looking for. He scored a smashing victory over his Democratic opponent, state representative Preston Callison, thereby giving Republicans throughout the southland real hope of a resurgence of Republicanism throughout Dixie.

The conservative congressman became the first Republican elected to the House of Representatives from the Palmetto State since Reconstruction. Watson, sweeping every county in South Carolina's big 2nd District, garnered a whopping 69.2 per cent of the vote, swamping his opponent 55,849 to 24,781. He won 2½-1 in Callison's home county of Lexington.

In the eyes of politicos, the Watson victory was a stunning setback to the Democrats in Dixie. For Watson not only won as a Republican, but repudiated the Democratic party he had served for so long. To renounce the Democratic party in Dixie has long been considered the path to political oblivion.

In a press conference in Washington, Watson said "This is going to be a trend, a Republican trend" throughout the South. He said there were a lot of "disenchanted Democrats" below the Mason-Dixon line. Rep. Bob Wilson (R.-Calif.), chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, said the Watson victory "is another solid step in the steady march of Republicanism in the South. . . . We expect candidates to file next year in every Southern state and in nearly every Southern Congressional district."

The Watson spectacular is also viewed as a particularly big plus for Republicanism in South Carolina. Current speculation is that the state may wind up with its three highest elective offices in the hands of Republicans in 1966. Watson is already considered a likely contestant against incumbent Democratic Sen. Donald Russell, and the pros say he could win. Thurmond, also up for election in 1966, is said to be unbeatable at the present time. Having put his prestige on the line for Watson and helped to carry the state for Goldwater in 1964, Thurmond is considered the No. 1 politico in the Palmetto state. Gen. Mark Clark, president of the Citadel, is considering running for governor with a Republican label, and the Watson victory may be just the prod he needs to get him to make up his mind. Thus, 1966 could be a banner GOP year in South Carolina.

At any rate, the Watson victory will be something Republicans will be crowing about for some time.

• Another sign of Republican resurgence in the South occurred last week in Georgia. Peach State voters elected 17 Republicans to the lower house of the state legislature in a special reapportionment election, thus winding up with 22 seats, a little over 10 per cent of the total house membership of 205. Previously, the Republicans held only seven seats in the lower house.

Right-to-Work

Here's one ugly tactic of the anti-right-to-work forces in Congress that hasn't been reported. In a recent session before the House Committee's special subcommittee on labor, chairman Frank Thompson (D.-N.J.), a sort of union lapdog, resorted to a vicious smear tactic in order to beat down the arguments of a group representing the National Association of Orchestra Leaders (NAOL).

The incident occurred on June 4th after NAOL president Ben Cutler, a full-time orchestra leader and member of the American Federationof Musicians, read a statement defending the right-to-work provision which Thompson is energetically trying to repeal. The statement was written by NAOL lawyer Godfrey P. Schmidt, who was absent from the proceedings due to illness.

When Cutler finished the reading, Thompson threw in this insidious remark about Schmidt: "Is he not," asked the New Jersey congressman, "presently under indictment by the federal government for tax evasion?"

Cutler, taken aback, said: "I think if you make a statement like that you should be in a position to corroborate it." Thompson retorted: "I will substantiate it. Just relax and sit down."

Rep. James G. O'Hara (D.-Mich.) provided Thompson the perfect opportunity to prove his allegation by asking him to put "in the record at this point a copy of any court indictment."

Thompson, however, hasn't put the court indictment in the record to this day because Schmidt isn't under indictment. Furthermore, he has yet to apologize to Schmidt or put an apology in the record. So, in spite of the fact that Schmidt is innocent of the charge, the hearings still show that Thompson has levelled an unsubstantiated and unrepudiated charge against Godfrey Schmidt.

• *Readers are still urged to pepper their congressmen and senators with letters supporting right-to-work. Section 14b of Taft-Hartley can still be saved if the grassroots makes itself heard.*

Goldwater Notes

Former Sen. Barry Goldwater bounced back into the news last week with these three major developments:

• The Arizonan formally launched the Free Society Association, a grassroots political education organization to galvanize conservatives without forming a third party movement. Goldwater is honorary chairman of the group, with former campaign manager Denison Kitchel as operating chief. Kitchel said the new organization would not disavow "splinter groups" such as the John Birch Society and other conservative groups operating throughout the country. Kitchel said the FSA would quickly have 500,000 members with commitment of $2 million to $2.5 million in dues. Goldwater said the purpose of the FSA was educational and noted that it would not back candidates.

Said Goldwater, "The formation and announcement of the Free Society Association should give the nation one vital and significant piece of information. If all who believe in the free society will stand up and be counted by supporting this new effort, it should show that the colossus of collectivism has not completely crushed out individualism in this country, as the pollsters and pundits have lately been saying. The free society is not obsolete. Free man is not obsolete. Neither are their ideas. The Free Society Assocation is established to do nothing less that prove this."

Goldwater said the group was formed partly in response to thousands of letters after the election, asking, "What do we do now?"

• The Arizonan also announced that he intends to run for the Senate again—even if the race pits him against his old friend, the venerable Sen. Carl Hayden (D.-Ariz.), who has served in the House and Senate for an unprecedented 53 years. Goldwater said it would be difficult to oppose the dean of the Senate, "but I would do it." Hayden is now 88, however, and there is a chance he may retire when his term expires in 1969. Should an opening de-

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velop before then, Goldwater is seen as being able to defeat any Arizona Democrat. Note: In most states, if a vacancy occurs in the Senate, the state governor can appoint a successor. This provision does not apply to Arizona; Arizona law requires a special election 30 to 60 days after a Senate vacancy occurs.

Laird on Vietnam

Another Korea? That's what the war in South Viet Nam is beginning to look like, according to military sources. And the end result may not even be a stalemate, but a coalition government which includes the Communists.

Rep. Melvin R. Laird (R.-Wis.), chairman of the GOP House Conference, has already raised the question of whether President Johnson intends to press for a victory over the Communists in this area. He says there are signs the President is preparing to have U.S. soldiers go into South Viet Nam on a massive scale only in order to get some sort of "negotiated settlement which would include Communist elements in a coalition government."

If that's the case, says Laird, the President is "dangerously close to ending any Republican support of our present Viet Nam policy."

Sen. J. William Fulbright (D.-Ark.), a close friend of President Johnson's and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, last week partially confirmed Laird's fears. Noted Fulbright in a major speech:

"There have already been pressures from various sources for expanding the war. President Johnson has resisted these pressures with steadfastness and statesmanship and remains committed to the goal of ending the war at the earliest possible time by negotiations without preconditions."

Rep. Laird suggests that there are a number of signs that the Johnson Administration may be willing to negotiate, including a reluctance to take decisive measures against the Reds.

One "long, overdue" step we could take, he says, "is to retarget our bombing raids on more significant targets in North Viet Nam. A major transportation and supply area is the port city of Haiphong. To continue to allow the unhindered flow of war materials in and out of that area only insures greater American casualties in future Viet Cong offensive actions."

Immigration Watchdog Group

The surprising event of this legislative session could be the emergence of Rep. Michael Feighan (D.-Ohio) as the kingpin on immigration policy in Congress. This occurrence should be welcomed by conservatives across the country, for Feighan has been one of the key lawmakers to press for a sound policy in this area.

Moreover, Feighan's possible good fortune would result in an additional benefit: the decline of Emanuel Celler's (D.-N.Y.) influence over such matters. Ultra-liberal Celler, powerful chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, has long been in the forefront of those pushing for an almost unrestricted and loosely regulated immigration law. He introduced the Administration (or Celler) measure this year which, say the experts, would throw American workers out of jobs, swell the welfare rolls, drastically reduce security checks against immigrants, and, strangely enough, permit insane people to come into the United States on a permanent basis.

Feighan has been rapidly moving up in prestige and power in the Congress ever since the late Francis Walter (D.-Pa.), also an expert on immigration, died two years ago. Last year, Feighan moved into legislative prominence when he almost singlehandedly blocked the Celler immigration bill from becoming law. This year he has managed to get both conservative and liberal support for an immigration measure of his own which experts regard as a vast improvement over the Celler measure (For explanation, see *Human Events*, June 12, page 4).

The most positive sign that Feighan's fortunes are on the rise is the swift approval in the House this year of a $120,000 appropriation to revive the important but long-dormant House-Senate Committee on Immigration and National Policy, of which Feighan is chairman. If this committee is activated, it would be the only committee dealing with immigration in the House over which Celler would not have control.

While the appropriation still has to pass the Senate, approval of funds by the House was a dramatic victory for Feighan over Celler. Celler has waged a constant crusade against funding the committee, and just last year rounded up enough House members to defeat appropriations for it by a narrow 69-69 tie vote. This year it went through the House without a hitch when Celler saw he was sure to lose any fight.

The enactment of this committee, say the experts, would be an important new device to tighten up the administration of our immigration laws. And it would be sorely needed should the Congress pass liberal immigration legislation. For this committee, headed by Feighan, would be certain to ride herd on the State Department and other governmental agencies which have relaxed the rules and regulations applying to immigrants, the results of which have been an influx of Communist and other unsavory elements into this country.

Feighan has already selected a number of experts to serve on his committee, including Col. Philip J. Corso, a former aide to Sen. Strom Thurmond (R.-S.C.) who developed an expertise on communism as an Army intelligence officer.

The chances are that the committee will be activated. The result would be a stunning victory for Feighan. It would also be a victory for those who desire sound administration of our immigration laws.

Taxes Support Radical MFY

The radical-infiltrated Mobilization for Youth (MFY) organization—saturated with taxpayer dollars—is back in the news again. A Senate subcommittee on Labor and Public Welfare, headed by Pennsylvania's ultra-liberal Joseph Clark, has reported out a bill to continue funding the New York-based outfit for at least another year.

This so-called "demonstration" program to combat juvenile delinquency has been in operation for over three years, with the federal government having kept it afloat with approximately $7 million. Subjected to several investigations, it has been immersed in the business of organizing rent strikes, militant marches on nearby City Hall, paramilitary activities, and disruption of New York City's school program. (See *Human Events*, January 2, pages 8 and 9).

MFY, however, has never cleansed itself of the radicals in its midst. According to a spokesman, these individuals are still working with the organization:

• Carole Pina. The Senate Committee on Affairs of the City of New York on Mobilization for Youth, Inc.—better known as Sen. John Marchi's Committee—says this about Miss Pina: "On June 10, 1964, she boarded a plane for Europe and arrived two days later in Communist Cuba . . . In answer to the question why she came to Cuba, Miss Pina stated, 'I have been wanting to come here for a long time to visit Socialist Cuba . . . .' " The Marchi committee says "Miss Pina's trip was paid for by the Castro government. The group of 'students' with whom she made the trip was organized by the Progressive Labor Movement." (The PLM is pro-Chinese Communist.)

• Calvin Hicks. The Marchi committee says "The committee obtained the testimony of two former FBI undercover operatives concerning Hicks. One witness, who was a member of the Lower Manhattan Youth Club of the Communist party, testified that he first met Calvin Hicks in the summer of 1962 at a series of classes given by the Communist party for party members and potential recruits." Hicks has also been affiliated with the pro-Communist Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Before the Marchi committee, he refused to answer all questions about subversive activities, citing the First and Fourteenth Amendments.

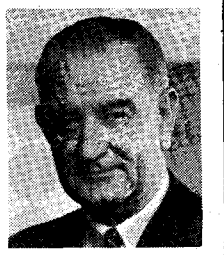
• Leroy McRae. The Marchi committee said in 1964 that McRae "is presently an active member in and has been a candidate for office of the Socialist Workers Party, an organization on the attorney general's subversive list. McRae is the national organizational secretary of the Young Socialist Alliance, the Socialist Workers Party's Youth Organization."

Other radicals are also reported to be in MFY, but Congress may continue to pour funds into the organization unless it becomes alert to its nature.

CAPITOL CAMERA

• *Combat deaths of American servicemen in Viet Nam now exceed all U.S. combat deaths in the Spanish-American War. As of June 7, combat losses had reached 408. Another 188 servicemen have been killed in non-combat plane crashes and other accidents, bringing the total deaths in Viet Nam to 596. More than 2,262 U.S. servicemen have been wounded in combat.*

• Pollster Sam Lubell reports that LBJ has "given birth to a new kind of politics," as evidenced in his record budget: "First, in the $100 billion of federal spending, Mr. Johnson seems to have included at least one subsidy or benefit—from Medicare to aid for education—which appeals directly to each major segment of the population. Second, the fact that these programs have been combined with a reduction in federal taxes has generated the euphoric feeling among many voters that these benefits are costing the public nothing. As a result, criticisms of federal spending have been reduced to a new low."


JOHNSON

• *Government-financed public housing is reaching record highs, according to* Business Week *magazine. The publication reports that based on present trends "public housing is heading for a new record this year. Contracts let so far in 1965 already total more than $433 million and lead last year by a thumping 79 per cent."*

• Newspaper reports last week pegged the Administration's foreign aid bill at $3.2 billion. Not so, says Rep. Richard Roudebush (R.-Ind.), who notes that aid for the coming year will total some $6 billion. Not counted as foreign aid are appropriations for the Peace Corps ($115 million), the Food for Peace program ($1.6 billion), the International Development Association ($104 million), the Inter-American Bank ($104 million) and the Inter-American Development Bank ($706 million). On top of this, after June 30 there will remain some $9 billion in money previously authorized that has not yet been spent by the AID bureaucrats.

ROUDEBUSH

• *Rep. Alvin O'Konski (R.-Wis.) startled his colleagues recently when he told the story of two brothers from his district. One, valedictorian of his high school class, is now in Viet Nam, risking his life for $78 a month. The other, a school dropout who beat up his mother and teacher, is now in the government's Neighborhood Youth Corps, running a power mower on a golf course and getting $200 a month.*

Administration-lining Rep. J. J. Pickle (D.-Tex.) prides himself on representing Blanco County, Texas, in which the LBJ ranch is located. Recently, however, the Texas legislature, complying with a court order, redistricted the state's congressional districts. In doing so they put Blanco County, formerly in the 10th District, in the 21st District, represented by Democratic Rep. Otis C. Fisher, a staunch conservative. Some phone calls were soon made between the White House and Texas. Result: Blanco County remains in the 10th District and Rep. Pickle keeps his most famous constituent.

PICKLE

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$328 Billion

No End in Sight For National Debt

By REP. ODIN LANGEN (R.-Minn.)

The House June 9, by a 229-165 roll-call vote, passed and sent to the Senate without amendment an Administration-supported bill (HR 8464) increasing the temporary national debt limit to $328 billion—$4 billion above the existing ceiling—through June 30, 1966.

Following are the comments made by Rep. Odin Langen (R.-Minn.) on the House floor the day of the debt-limit debate.

The House action to increase the so-called temporary national debt limit to a new high of $328 billion is a bold admission that the federal government has absolutely no intention of balancing the budget in the foreseeable future.

It means that since 1960 we have increased the permissible debt limit by $35 billion and we're still faced with a continuation of expensive, old and unworkable programs, a host of new schemes, more salary increases, and an endless parade of needless expenditures, making sure that we never arrive at a balanced budget.

This is particularly alarming during a period of our history when we enjoy tremendous prosperity. If we cannot balance the budget now, when will we?

Instead of meeting to consider raising the national debt limit, we should be considering lowering it to a realistic figure that would insure a balanced budget, making that figure permanent, and then announcing to all concerned that it is not going any higher, even on a temporary basis.

It is inconceivable that this body should meet to consider increasing the national debt limit just one week after approving a vast and sweeping revision of our excise taxes. Of course, these changes in excise taxes were sorely needed, a fact I have personally pointed out for a number of years.

They were temporary, wartime measures designed more to curtail purchases of specific commodities and services rather than as revenue raisers. Elimination of many of these unfair temporary taxes was long overdue, as was making a select number of them permanent instead of being subject to yearly review.

However, spending reductions are sorely needed to accommodate the loss of revenue from excise tax cuts. We now must show our good faith with the public by showing fiscal responsibility. Raising the debt limit is not the way.

Think of what this nation could do with the $12 billion worth of interest we are going to pay each year on the national debt. Think of what we could do with the billions we indiscriminately spread around the world in shotgun blasts of foreign aid that scatter ineffectively around an ill-defined target.

Think of what we could do with the billions of dollars wasted by agency after agency of this federal bureaucracy, each bent on perpetuating its own existence at the expense of the taxpayers of this nation.

We in the Congress, who have fathered the bureaucracy that we behold, also have the responsibility of saying "no" and we have a great opportunity to do so in the days ahead when appropriations are requested of us.

I sometimes wonder just how seriously the rest of the world takes us when we continually exhibit a complete disregard for fiscal responsibility. On occasion, other nations chide us for our misplaced emphasis and our inability to make ends meet. But the proof of the pudding is when we watch our balance-of-payments deficit continue at a dangerous level and our gold reserve dwindle to new record lows.

It is no secret that we just lost another $60 million in gold to other nations of the world. I respectfully submit that this condition is not going to be reversed until the United States at last calls a halt to needless deficit spending and displays to the world an ability to balance its budgets and live within its means. The reaction around the world could be startling.

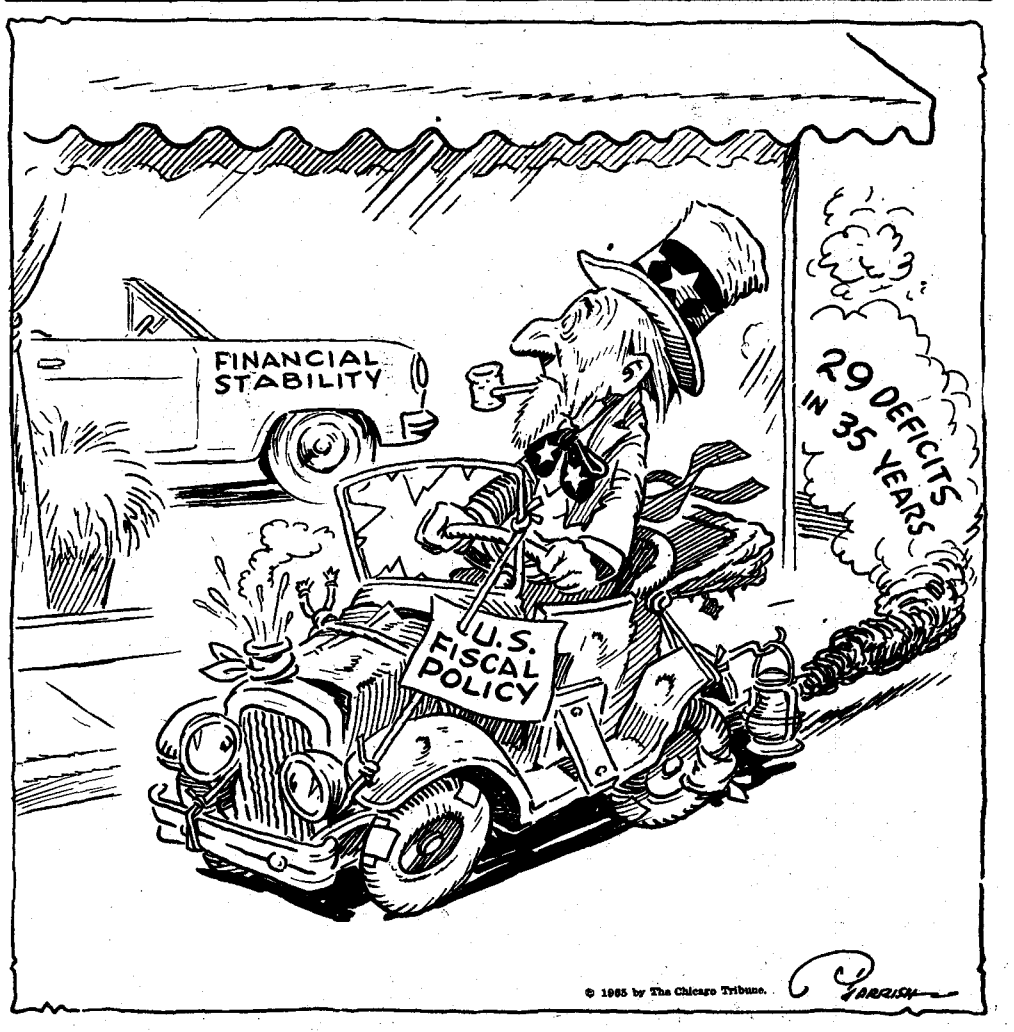
Perhaps it is only coincidence, but I note that there seems to be a smokescreen of space wizardry in the national headlines almost every time this body gathers to consider another temporary increase in the national debt limit.

Over three years ago, on Feb. 20, 1962, we debated a measure to increase the debt limit on the very day that saw astronaut John Glenn land his space capsule safely. A little over a year later, on May 16, 1963, we met to raise the temporary debt limit on a day when Gordon Cooper was circling the earth in a spacecraft. And here we are now debating the same third question at a moment when the headlines are still full of project Gemini.

The term "Gemini" is used, of course, because it depicts the twins Castor and Pollux, sitting together and located on the opposite side of the Milky Way from Taurus the Bull. When you stop to think about it, there is more coincidence here than one might wish to admit.

While the national attention is diverted with news of our twin astronauts, our own earthbound Gemini twins, the House and Senate, are busy putting the national debt into even higher orbit, a feat the Russians never even hope to match. And just where Taurus fits into this earthly constellation can only be speculated, except that it might not be a bad idea to trim his horns a bit.

STILL JUST LOOKIN'



Un-American Image Develops From Photos

By ALICE WIDENER

Since one picture is worth a thousand words, and in some cases millions of words, the picture editors of our major wire services bear heavy responsibility in international affairs.

While I was abroad last April and May, the foreign affairs editors of two rival Belgian newspapers each initiated a discussion with me that was based on the following question:

"Why is it that most of the pictures offered to us by representatives of the great American news media present events within your country, and in places such as Viet Nam and Santo Domingo, in the worst possible light for your country? The salesmen actually try to high pressure us into buying these pictures. We often refuse, because we know how easy it is to create adverse propaganda—in this instance, anti-Americanism—through pictures.

"Concerning the tragic racial problem in the United States, we are almost always offered photos showing extreme instances of white violence against Negroes; yet we know such instances are the exception, not the rule in your country.

"Concerning the war in Viet Nam, we are offered pictures most damaging to the South Vietnamese cause, pictures showing harsh or brutal treatment of Viet Cong prisoners, pictures showing the most unfavorable aspects of life in Saigon and in South Vietnamese villages. We are not shown pictures of Viet Cong brutality against South Vietnamese, or of the ruin and havoc inflicted by the Communists."

An unwitting substantiation of what the Belgian editors told me is in the June 4 issue of *Commonweal,* a Catholic weekly published here at home. It carries an article, "The American Folly," by a British writer, J.M. Cameron, bitter critic of the Administration's policy in Viet Nam who describes himself as "a strong supporter of the Labor party."

Mr. Cameron says that as a British guest in our country he had resolved to say nothing in public about the question of the war in Viet Nam, but changed his mind, owing to his indignation over Prime Minister Harold Wilson's support of our policy, and also because of moral outrage induced by "a photograph which I am looking at as I write."

Mr. Cameron saw the picture in the South Bend *Tribune* and other American newspapers. He writes, "The caption under the photograph reads: 'South Vietnamese Rangers interrogate a Viet Cong prisoner at a recent combined U.S.-Vietnamese operation to clear an area south of an air base at Da Nang.' The photograph, a UPI telephoto, is not hard to interpret. The Viet Cong prisoner is being kicked in the genitals to make him talk. Two similar pictures have been published in recent weeks. In one, a (Viet Cong) prisoner under interrogation was shown with a knife at his throat; in the other, the prisoner's head was being held under water."

These are the type of picture I saw abroad recently in the New York *Times* international edition and in the Paris edition of the New York *Herald Tribune.* In Brussels and Paris, two of our embassy officials said to me, "I wonder who picks out the photos. They couldn't be more damaging to us over here if they were selected by Moscow or Peking."

One picture that specifically gave rise to these U.S. diplomats' objections showed a young Viet Cong girl, with an expression of horror on her pretty, tear-streaked face, pleading with American GIs for release of her captured guerrilla father. The picture was bound to arouse sympathy for the girl and resentment against us. Nothing in it indicated her Communist father's crimes against South Vietnamese freedom fighters, or the suffering of their bereaved wives and daughters.

During World War II, when we captured towns in Germany, our press photographers doubtless took pictures of the pitiful children of killed or captured Nazi soldiers. But I don't remember any photos shown in our press to arouse sympathy for the Nazis' families and antipathy to us.

Now, I don't for a moment suggest that executives of our worldwide wire services should confine picture releases solely to "look-good" photos of Americans at home and abroad. But I do believe that these executives and their salesmen abroad should take into account the possible adverse international propaganda effect on their photo wares.

It is regrettable that some members of our press seem to be in the international export business of selling "look-bad" pictures of us and of our fellow defenders of freedom.

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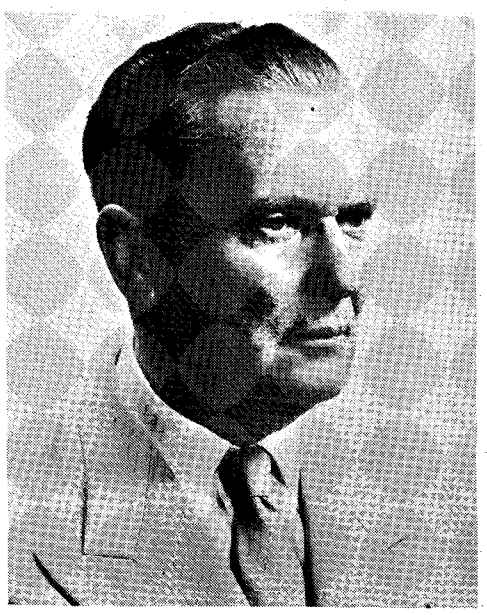
New Report Details Tito's Religious Persecution

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

It is the exorbitant claim of the State Department that Josip Broz Tito's Yugoslav brand of communism is somehow more humane than that practiced in other areas of the Communist world.

That position is sharply challenged in a report released on May 21 by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. The study, prepared by the Library of Congress, details the brutal religious persecution carried out by Tito's Yugoslav regime.

In a foreword to the report, subcommittee vice chairman Thomas Dodd notes that the various churches in Yugoslavia "are governed by commis-



Tito's regime has killed or imprisoned hundreds of priests.

sions for religious affairs, headed by members of the Communist party who have received special ideological training for combatting religion."

Those clergymen, both Orthodox and Catholic, who resist the encroachments of the state are "imprisoned or executed," Dodd reports.

And the record bears him out. Shortly after the Communists took over, in 1944, members of the Serbian Orthodox Church were marked as key targets of the Tito regime. Hundreds of priests were killed and imprisoned.

Metropolitan Joanikije Lipovac was tortured for months in a Belgrade jail. He was repeatedly beaten and spat upon. According to the subcommittee report, "an army officer gave him a container filled with the blood of killed chetniks **(anti-Communist nationalists) and demanded that he take communion with it. He was killed and then burned in Arandjelovac, Serbia, on the night of Sept. 8-9, 1945."**

A bishop of the Serbian Orthodox Church, Varnava Nastic, was arrested on trumped-up charges, then convicted in 1948 of "carrying on enemy propaganda and espionage for the benefit of the Anglo-Americans." Sent to prison at Zenica, he was tortured and beaten mercilessly.

Because his spirit never flagged, Bishop Nastic became a source of moral strength to the other inmates and the regime was forced to transfer him to another penitentiary. There an attempt to murder him failed. Since completing his sentence Bishop Nastic has been kept under house arrest by the Yugoslav secret police.

Attacks on the Serbian Orthodox Church continue. "Ninety per cent of the clergy are persecuted by the regime," according to the subcommittee report. "Long is the list of priests who have been shaved, spat upon, humiliated and offended, who have been confined in penitentiaries, fortresses, and concentration camps. . ."

Only ten per cent have been spared. They are the clergymen who have betrayed their church and become fellow travelers.

Through a grandiose program of "land reform," Tito has confiscated 90 per cent of Serbian Orthodox property. Churches and monasteries have been declared "historical monuments" and taken without compensation. Valuable icons, crosses and other religious objects have been sold for foreign currency.

There were, prior to World War II, 15 publications of the Serbian Orthodox Church. Today there are two, both of which are under the strict censorship of Tito's Commission for Religious Affairs.

Yugoslav Catholics have been persecuted in a similar manner. Hundreds of priests were killed. A bishop was thrown into a well and drowned. Another was set afire. Archbishop Aloysius Stepinac was convicted on phony charges of treason.

On Sept. 26, 1952, Tito seized all the printing presses of the Catholic Church. The confiscation of church land through the guise of agrarian reform was carried out without compensation. Hospitals have been seized and Catholics have lost their jobs.

Crippling taxes, placed on religious rites, are designed to make prohibitive the reception of the sacraments. The tax amounts to a month's salary, for instance, for a baptism, and two months' salary for a church marriage.

The plight of the various Protestant, Jewish and Islamic denominations in Yugoslavia is identical to that of the Orthodox and Catholic Churches. Concludes the Senate report: "Communism in Yugoslavia is by nature committed to destroy any belief in God, any conception of a human soul."

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A LOOK AT JOHNSON — A couple of weeks ago the London *Economist* said: "We have formed an opinion that Mr. Johnson is very like an average Scotch tradesman, very shrewd, very pushing, very narrow and very obstinate . . . not oppressive, but a little indifferent if his plans result in oppression, and subject to fits of enthusiasm as hard to deal with as fits of drunkenness." The item was from the "100 years ago" column, and referred to President Andrew Johnson.—From the Omaha (Neb.) *Evening World-Herald*

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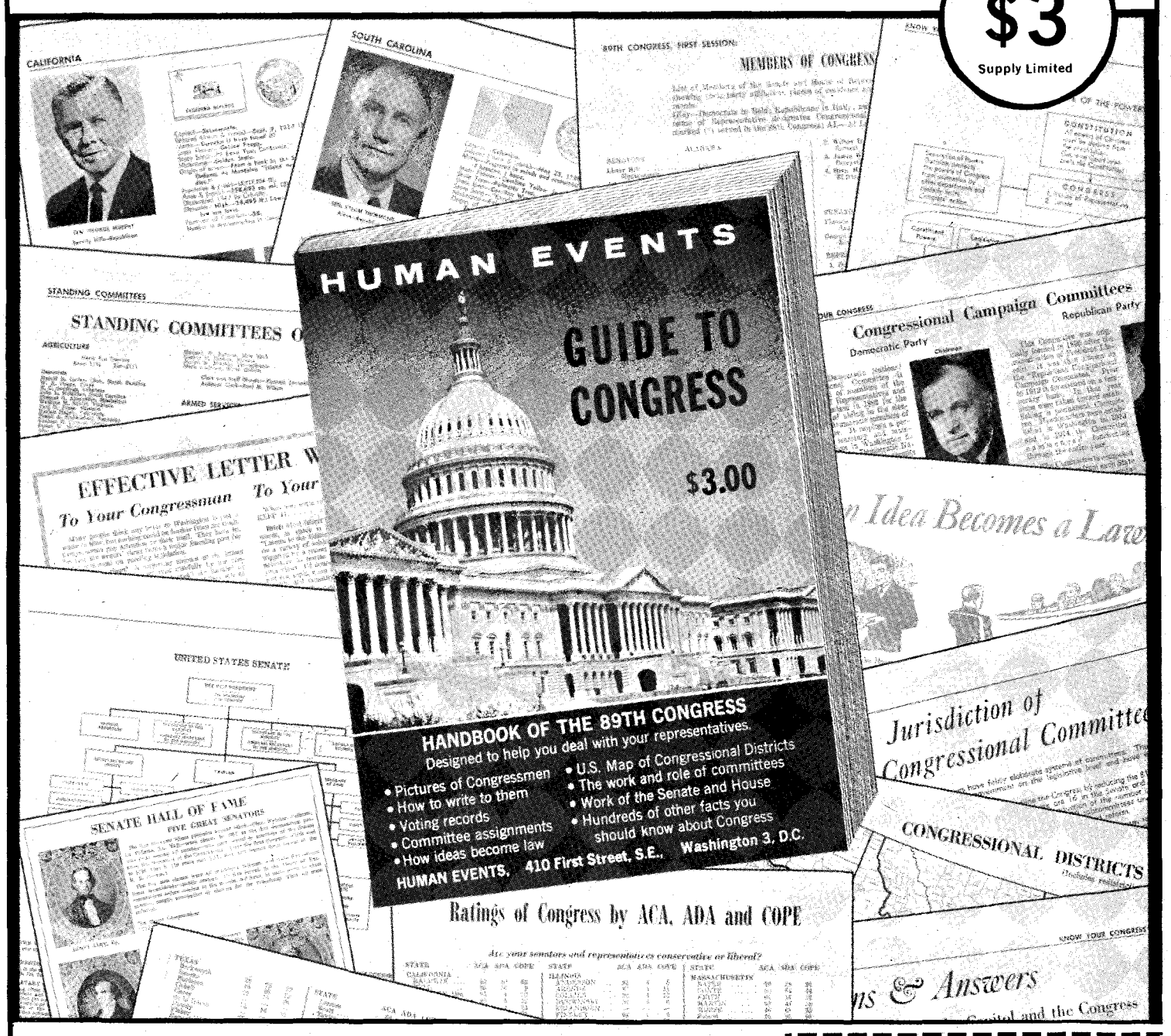
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The photos of the few pages above cannot do justice to this handy volume (pages, for instance, are one-half the size of Human Events pages). You must see for yourself. . . .

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'The Choice Is Yours'

By SEN. ROMAN HRUSKA (R.-Neb.)

The struggle between methods to achieve the vision of a good life for all is not restricted to the global conflict of the free world against the Communists.

It is also present in a large and realistic way within our own Republic. Its immediate battleground is to be found here in the Nation's Capital, although the entire 50 states constitute the theater of war and all of our 195 million population are the combatants.

This battle is being waged to answer the question: "Under what auspices will the dream of benefits of civilization for all be advanced and realized?"

There are those who strongly advocate and champion an all-encompassing program of the public sector by which benefits of all kinds shall be delivered to all people. Public sector means a federal government of tremendously increased and constantly expanding scope, size and cost.

There are those, on the other hand, who contend that the goal of attaining the American dream is best won by restricted government activity, but with a greater reliance on the private sector with its features of competition and incentive and profit.

These are the contending forces in the mighty political battle now being waged.

The choice is yours, ladies and gentlemen, if it is not too late to make one.

A recent survey by *Fortune* magazine indicated that American businessmen were pleased with the policies of this Administration. The climate for business is good, in the opinion of some 30 corporate executives. Taxes have been cut. The budget has been reduced. Free enterprise is functioning as well as could be expected in the very complicated society that we have today.

For the moment, let me overlook the fact that the budget is the highest in history—that the tax adjustment still leaves us with a constantly increasing national debt.

Right now, I won't even press the point that free enterprise actually is under government duress.

"Our complicated society"—that's the phrase that troubles me the most.

Just how complex is our life today? Do the achievements of scientists force us to ask the government to manage our economy and our lives? Have the great advances in education, in social theory, in mass production, in marketing, in affluence made our federal system obsolete? Is our society too complicated for the free enterprise system?

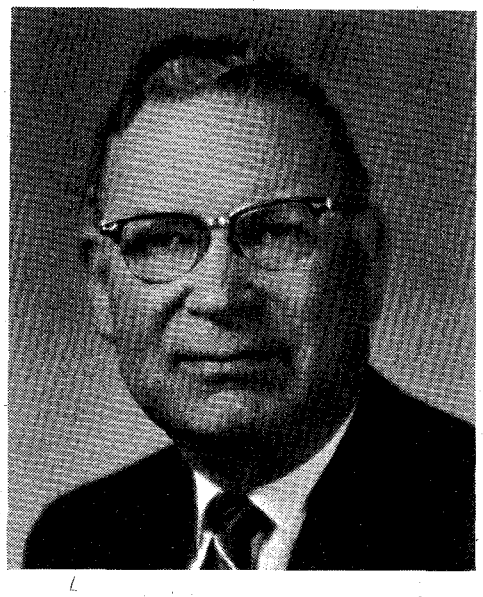
We are told by modern libertarians that our Founding Fathers had no idea that an industrial revolution would overtake the world. Our reformers say men such as Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton and Adams could not conceive that populations would become so great in the 20th Century that we would have cities with millions of people—that suburbs would swarm over family farms. Perhaps. But that's not the point.

Our Founding Fathers were concerned with freedom. They wanted a society in which individual liberty was paramount. They not only wanted majority rule, they wanted minority rights under majority rule.

Experience had taught those colonial Americans that the most dangerous threat to liberty was government itself. Their objective was to have the people control the government. They wanted to limit forever the power of government to coerce either the majority or the minorities.

They devised the federal system to balance the powers of the federal government and to keep government itself distributed among the states.

They were concerned with the proper role of government. And so should we



Sen. Hruska warns that increasing central authority threatens the future of American business.

be today. We should be aware that there are two divergent roads to travel in our search for the good life for all.

One is to let the government take an increasing role because, thereby, the obstacles besetting the free enterprise way can be readily and expeditiously swept aside. Trust your friendly, congenial government, give up more and more the area of decision-making, follow the regulations handed you, and make a lot of money. This will lead to the distribution of dividend checks as your main job.

The other road is the one this nation has traveled for a long time. It is the way by which our strength, competence, resourcefulness, initiative, and wealth have been acquired. It is the way that the people reserve to themselves the right to make decisions, choices, and exercise options; that is to say, to have liberty. They reserve the right to take risks with capital and make innovations. . . .

Ever-Expanding Gov't

For 30 years America has been marching toward a monolithic government of ever broadening scope and size. In the last 100 days, legislative steps long dreamed of by the advocates of the type of government have been realized and the foundation has been laid for even more of them. The appetite for even more expansion seems insatiable and the march unstoppable with the one-man consensus composing the government of the day.

To those who conceive of monolithic government as terminating in total government domination with all its resultant disaster, the outlook is dim and depressing.

To these, I say there is need for greater concern, but there is no need for such deep despair. There is much to fight for, there is much to fight with, there is much we can look forward to; and there are many obstacles in the way of all-encompassing federal power before it reaches the goal sought by its advocates.

These advocates are in reality defeatists. They are men and women of little faith or vision and of small caliber measured in terms of national and human destiny.

They have lost faith in the American people and in their institutions.

These advocates concentrate on the imperfections in our society. They have adopted a course of expedience to effect seeming cures at once, but without due regard for the price being paid for the palliatives of doubtful value contained in the Great Planned Society.

The price, ladies and gentlemen, is not only in dollars, but in other and much more precious exchange.

This is so because by seeking superficial and expedient cures of imperfections, a course is being prescribed which seeks to remake our government and our economic and social structure. It is a course which will greatly impair and perhaps destroy that economic, civic and social arrangement which has built our nation to the strength it has and which points the way to an even greater destiny.

The serious impairment of our business and industrial structure is an inherent and likely potential in the course being prescribed for the "Great Society."

Why is it serious?

Not in terms of lesser profits and smaller dividends as such. These are vital and important, but they are, after all, only symbols, only results, only indicators of a much greater and more significant pattern.

Our business and industrial structure in the United States is important not only for profits and dividends, but for:

- Jobs—well-paying jobs with extensive fringe benefits—over 70 million of them now. And more to come, if the national government policy will only permit.
- An incentive for U.S. citizens—millions of them, including millions of the wage earners themselves—to save and invest; not for returns that will yield personal, selfish indulgence, but for their homes, the education for their children, security for later years of their lives. This is the stuff of which the good life for all is made. These and related items constitute the benefits of civilization which should be available to all members of the human race.
- And now comes one of the most important necessities of our system of free enterprise, profitmaking, business, and industrial organization in America, to wit—ladies and gentlemen, mark this well—whatever national goals are determined upon, the only way they can be achieved is by continuance of the sound management, prosperity, future growth and constant innovations in our free enterprise, profitmaking economic system.

Not only is this a self-evident truth, but once in mind it calls for the establishment and maintenance of a satisfactory and truly operative working relationship between government on one hand and business and industry on the other.

This idea of such a relationship between business and government is commonly conceded as meritorious. Much lip service is paid to it.

Within the past year, some of our national leaders in government have made a great point of this with loud and frequent professions along this line to the captains and owners of industry.

The hosannahs and hallelujahs were many clearly sounded, and widely sung.

They were quite persuasive, too. Many businessmen of high stature were convinced that the Administration was really desirous of making and being friends. The extent of this conviction was well testified to by the number and memberships of businessmen's clubs organized to promote the candidacy of the President.

Need one remind an audience like this, however, that handsome is as handsome does? . . .

Profits and Growth

Is the government truly trying to foster and encourage profits and economic growth?

Or, in spite of the lip service rendered, is there not rather a drive for more of the same, in terms of punitive taxation, overregulation, governmental competition with private business, wholesale interference with the workings of the economy and a pervading, insidious tendency in too many government levels and officials to equate profit with greed?

We should be aware of some of the indicators to show how far this nation has already gone toward an ever-expanding government in terms of size, scope and cost. We should realize the high velocity with which our nation is speeding toward unquestioned government domination:

All taxes and other government levels now consume 35 per cent of total national income; 1 out of 6 workers in the United States is a government employe; $1 out of every $5 spent in the United States for goods and services is spent by government; half of the personal income in the United States is accounted for by direct government payments; federal aid to state and local governments in 1956 was $3.8 billion; 10 years later, it is $13.6 billion—an increase of 260 per cent.

Mind you, these and many other statistics are before the impact of the "Great Society" is registered. On that score, Sen. Dirksen has said: "There is no conceivable way to estimate its future cost. The sky is the limit." And he is right.

All of the foregoing is the basis for heavy taxes now, and substantially heavier taxes in the future.

The amount of the budget demonstrates how inescapable is this result.

This article is excerpted from a speech given by Sen. Hruska before the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington, D. C. on April 27, 1965.

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Nebraska's senior senator outlines the path free enterprisers must take in order to preserve a strong business climate in the face of ever-expanding big government.

Let us stop being kidded about an economy budget of under $100 billion. There has been no such thing since the 1963 fiscal year budget which was transmitted to the Congress in January, 1962.

A year ago, much was made of a budget which "was under $100 billion." The President's message transmitting it to the House of Representatives arrived on Jan. 21, 1964. On that very day, an analysis of it was presented to the floor of the House by Clarence Cannon, chairman of the Appropriations Committee—40 years a Democratic congressman from Missouri, and one of the congressional field marshals for his party. During the course of his remarks, he stated:

"Contrary to impressions, this budget is above, not below, the magic mark of $100 billion. This is the third straight year the asking price in obligational authority in the President's budget crosses the $100-billion mark. . . .

"It is actively misleading to regard this budget as being below the $100-billion mark. To the contrary, this is the third one above that peacetime record amount. . . ."

Strong words, ladies and gentlemen. But their speaker was a wise, competent and courageous parliamentarian. He spoke words that are recorded in unflinching type in the congressional archives, however widely they may vary from frequent press releases and oral statements coming from one high in government official circles. If it takes a budget under $100 billion for a championship award as an economizer, there was no title holder in 1964, or in 1963.

Is the budget now too high?

Make up your own minds on this score, ladies and gentlemen, but in doing so, please recall that in the last full fiscal year under the Eisenhower Administration, the budget was at a level of $76 billion as against a level which currently approximates $110 billion.

The meaning of this budget situation in terms of a happy working relationship between government and business is this: that the black cloud of heavy, burdensome and punitive taxation looms large for the immediate future; and with the immensity of the budget figures which are built into the present "Great Society" program, there is absolute certainty (in addition to taxation) of the continuance and the expansion of governmental competition with private business.

Shortly after assuming office, President Johnson told a group of businessmen here in Washington, in an effort to set the tone of his Administration respecting relationship between government and business: "We will not harass or persecute you; banish your fear and shed your doubts and renew your hopes."

LBJ and Business

A short time later, as if to underscore these reassuring words, the President told the heads of the regulatory agencies: "A moving and progressive society finds oppressive, distracting, irritating and ultimately intolerable the heavy hand of complacent and static regulation."

About the same time the President was telling the business community to banish its fears, as I have quoted, he sent a request to the Congress for 500 more investigators and prosecutors for the five regulatory agencies: FPC, FTC, FCC, SEC and the Food and Drug Administration.

How the employment of 500 additional investigators and prosecutors would help banish the businessman's fears and make the heavy hand of complacent and static regulations a little lighter has never been explained.

Perhaps a poll taken among members of this audience would disclose whether or not the activities of investigators and prosecutors, the volumes and reams of questionnaires and paperwork necessary to satisfy the apparently insatiable appetite of government agencies and bureaus for information have actually decreased.

The Department of Justice persistently uses federal might to prevent mergers which it admits have no effect on any competitor, but which merely conflict with a current theory held within the department and which uses as justification a statute specifically designed to prevent unlawful injury to competition.

The yardstick being used dates back to 1870. It would be more fitting to think in terms of one designed with 1970 in mind.

While the antiquity of antitrust laws is somewhat to blame, more often it is in the administration by enforcement agencies that we can find the greatest fault together with competition for jurisdiction among various enforcement agencies with each having conflicting views as to what should be done and how.

Cooperation with government is fine as a general slogan. It is well to bear in mind those brave and apparently sage words, "Come, let us reason together."

But with which agency in government in particular shall there be cooperation, even assuming a desire on the part of the agency and the businessman to engage in such amicable relationships?

During Senate debate of the Bank Merger Act of 1960, the then majority leader [Lyndon B. Johnson] gave assurances that the bank mergers were then and would continue to be exempt from the anti-merger provisions of section 7 of the Clayton Act. The bill was passed on the assumption that such mergers would remain subject to supervision and approval by the banking authorities; namely, the Federal Reserve Board of Governors, Comptroller of the Currency, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Subsequent court decisions, however, in the Philadelphia, Lexington and Manufacturers-Hanover cases repudiated all this.

Now then, no Senate majority leader, nor President, and no Congress or any part of it can be charged with responsibility for a Supreme Court decision, and should not be.

Here is a splendid opportunity to apply this business of "come, let us reason together." This is so because the case is now back in the Congress in the form of a bill. Sen. Robertson, chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, has introduced a corrective bill providing that supervision of bank mergers be restored to the federal banking authorities.

A well-placed word or a message from the President on the subject on which he has personal and technical knowledge would make the assurances of the 1960 Senate majority leader come true.

It is sincerely hoped that such will be the case, and that current rumors are false in saying that the Department of Justice and the Bureau of the Budget —the President's right arm—will oppose the Robertson bill.

To pledge friendship and profess a desire for an acceptable relationship between government and business is one thing. To try to find them in actual existence these days is something else.

If the examples and remarks already given are not enough, bring to your mind some topics such as these: Packaging and labeling bill, minimum wage increase, double pay for overtime, extended coverage in Wage-and-Hour Act, 35-hour workweek, summary extinction of the bracero program, repeal of section 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act, expansion of the Walsh-Healey Act by administrative action, expansion of the Bacon Act, also by executive order or action, aspects of urban renewal, rent subsidies for families living in nonprofit housing developments, some of which must be occupied by tenants paying their own way.

Whatever national goals are decided upon, their success will depend upon the private economy growing and prospering.

Without that growth, such goals will never be approached.

It is the private economy alone that can create, produce wealth, develop and keep up to date in a way and degree equal to the task. . . .

Free Enterprise

It is subjected to the daily test of competition. If it makes wrong decisions, disciplines assert themselves at once—either a loss of profits or corporate extinction. If there are a minimum of errors, profits result.

For the government, there are no checks. The most erroneous program, once started, can roll on unchecked indefinitely and usually does. Since there is no competition and since profit means nothing to government, there is no incentive or reason to be efficient or productive.

Knowing of this indispensable role of private economy in attainment of national goals, is it not incumbent upon the owners and managers of American business and industry to use their strengths as a deterrent against that incessant drive for ever-expanding government activity which can end in nothing less than complete domination?

So there is still time. Consensus conformity is not yet absolute. Great freedoms can still be an alternative to the Great Planned Society. There is still time. There is still choice. But if the time is not used to make the choice —we may run out of both, even as to wring our hands and pay our dues.

Time and choice will not compromise with us. The advocates of central authority will not and never have compromised. Today we cannot compromise. We must make our choice—and it must become our life.

Today we have a choice and the choice is yours.

That is the provocative title assigned to me today, "The Choice is Yours."

I cannot help wondering whether the same title can be assigned to a speaker on your program 10 years from now, or even five years. Some people wonder whether we will still have a choice at that later time.

I believe we will.

The choice is yours—and mine.

ENJOY YOUR LUNCH

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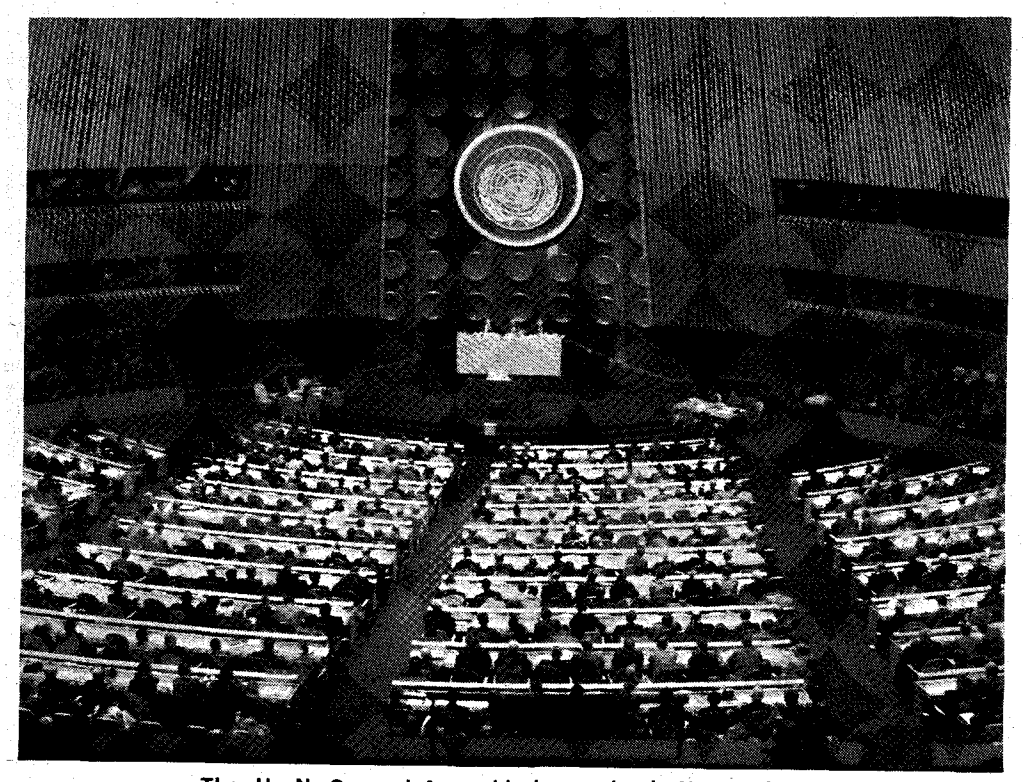

The U. N. General Assembly in session in New York.

Red Spies in the U.N.

From the Arizona *Republic*

In recent testimony before a House Appropriations subcommittee, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said: "We have found in practically every cultural exchange group or student group that has come to this country, there is always a member of the KGB, the intelligence service of the Russian government."

Hoover further expressed concern that when the United States permits the Russians to establish consulates throughout the country, as it is preparing to do, the FBI's work will become even more difficult because of the increased possibility for Red espionage.

The Communists have seldom refrained from taking advantage of such possibilities. And one of the most opportune bases from which they have carried out espionage activities in the United States has been the United Nations. The advantage of using the United Nations as a spy base is obvious: because U.N. officials are covered by diplomatic immunity, the worst fate that awaits an uncovered spy is deportation.

In a recent book, *Red Spies in the U.N.*, newsmen Pierre J. Huss and George Carposi reconstruct the fascinating, involved accounts of some of the many Communist agents who have operated out of the United Nations.

There was, for example, a Soviet official named Zinchenko who was in the strategic position of receiving military reports from Gen. Douglas MacArthur during the Korean War. When MacArthur learned that his moves were being tipped to the enemy he finally became almost uncommunicative.

An aide of Zinchenko, named Skvortsov, was entrusted with the job of learning from American employes of the United Nations (29 of whom were dismissed and 11 of whom were suspended, because of their pro-Communist sympathies) facts about U.S. military and seaport and air facilities on the Atlantic seacoast.

A Castro agent, Robert Lazaro Santiesteban, operating under a U.N. cover, planned to sabotage Grand Central Station as well as major oil refineries during the Cuban missile crisis. The FBI arrested Lazaro and his fellow conspirators, some of whom later were swapped for Cubans who had been captured during the Bay of Pigs operation.

A Soviet agent in the United Nations contributed $3,000 to the campaign of a Republican candidate for New York state office. Fortunately the American was working with the FBI.

Alexander Petrovich Kovalev, second secretary of the Soviet delegation at the United Nations and a graduate of the Soviet School of Espionage and Sabotage, bribed an American engineer for blueprints and photographs of secret military bases. Unfortunately for him, the engineer was also in the service of the FBI.

Perhaps the most famous espionage case within the United Nations involved Judith Coplon and Soviet U.N. employe Valentine Gubitchev, both of whom were sentenced to 15 years for their spy activities.

No wonder FBI Director Hoover is worried. For, despite the comforting words of those who assure us that the Soviet Union has abandoned thoughts of world conquest, there is no doubt in Hoover's mind—or in ours—that they have not abandoned their extensive espionage activities in the United States.

□ □ □

LBJ'S AUSTIN OFFICES—Reporter Carl Freund of the Dallas *Morning News* has been barred from the luxurious offices that President Johnson will occupy in a new multi-million-dollar federal building in Austin. The chief executive will reportedly use the offices with great frequency in coming months. Informed sources say the space reserved for Johnson totals 6,300 square feet and includes a reception room, a conference room, a press room and offices for secretaries and administrative aides. Republicans charged during the 1964 campaign that the President's plush offices would cost the taxpayers more than $2.6 million. F. Clifton White, the director of the National Citizens for Goldwater-Miller, said the presidential suite would include teak panels and a fireplace big enough to accommodate 10-foot logs. The charge was denied by anonymous government "spokesmen," but the offices have since been placed under tight security. "This reporter tried last week to visit the offices reserved for the President and his staff here. He concluded it would be easier to get into the gold depository at Fort Knox or a super-secret nuclear warfare research center."

NCC Claims Refuted

More About Church and State

By MORRIE RYSKIND

Not unexpectedly, the preponderance of my recent mail deals with my comments on the entrance of pulpiteers into the political arena—which I regard as trespass. And, for what the figures are worth, some 80 per cent of the writers—laity and clergy alike—agree with me.

The dissenters range all the way from extremists who say I aim to destroy all reverence for God's shepherds to moderates who deem me well-intentioned but misled by propaganda and who would set the record straight for me.

It is to the latter I am indebted for some brochures, notably a Presbyterian survey and a Lutheran report, in defense of the National Council of Churches. According to these, the NCC never actually urged the recognition of Red China. But "in 1958, one of the council's program units convened a study conference on world order. In the concluding statement of the findings, the delegates said the world would never know peace or undertake any serious steps to universal disarmament without the 600 million Chinese. Thus, they felt, steps might be taken to recognize the Chinese regime—hated though it be—so that discussion of disarmament might seriously be opened. Nobody of this conference spoke for anyone but himself, not even for the NCC."

As for the council itself, "it makes no pretense that it speaks for the 40 million individuals of its 31 member churches or indeed for those churches themselves. Statements are issued from time to time on the council's own authority in the hope they will be helpful as guides and aids to the churches, the nation and the world in finding God's will and doing it."

There you are: nobody spoke for anybody.

Even if I accept these denials at face value, they hardly answer the basic thrust of my argument. The fine print may say the program unit spoke only for itself, but the findings were given wide coverage in the press as the solemn conclusions of the NCC, which did not then deny its imprimatur. Further, the report was lavishly distributed throughout the affiliated churches and many sermons were preached in favor of it.

All of which created a furor which has not yet died out completely—or why the defense brochures? Dr. Daniel Poling, a distinguished minister not previously suspected of opposing God's will, was aroused enough to send a questionnaire to a large group of the clergy and found them overwhelmingly against the recognition of Red China. And it was on this issue that a number of communicants dropped out of their churches and a number of churches quit the NCC.

Now, some six years later, the council says it wasn't meant that way at all. Maybe so. Yet, if so many members were so misled as to raise a hue-and-cry about it, surely a non-communicant may be pardoned his misunderstanding. But I can't help wondering: if no reproach had come, would NCC have sought a whipping boy—and one not beaten enough so that you could notice it?

Similarly, I am assured by some of my own co-religionists that when the Board of Rabbis of Southern California, acting as a body, endorsed a candidate in a local election, they meant to speak only for themselves. In that case, why the imprimatur of the board—and the obvious implications thereof?

And was it just a coincidence that many official Jewish organizations took the same tack? I have before me some campaign material for the endorsed candidate, passed out at one temple's social hall when he spoke there; and am told by angered members of other congregations that similar things went on in their temples. The rabbis may have spoken only for themselves, but the way they did it somehow conveyed a little more.

In both instances, the NCC and the board, there was a clear if unspoken intimation that spiritual advice had come from above. Perhaps the next revelations will disclose to us the Lord's will on such puzzling questions as the price of gold, urban renewal and whether or not that town in Texas really needs that new bridge.

But in such matters I am strictly from Missouri. It is my quaint notion that the Lord's telephone number is unlisted and that neither the learned men of the church nor the rabbis of the board know it any more than the rest of us. I would have to see the hot line they use to consult Him on political matters. And I might doubt it even then.

In short, how do you say "Baloney!" to members of the cloth?

(Copyright 1965, Los Angeles *Times*)

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BANK FAILURES— Politicos, pondering the fate of James J. Saxon, U.S. comptroller of the currency, say he may soon resign as a result of burgeoning bank scandals traced mainly to his easy chartering of banks to Democratic political cronies. Recent closed-door testimony before Sen. John McClellan's Permanent Investigations subcommittee revealed also that Saxon had allowed a number of banks, the Brighton National Bank of Colorado in particular, to remain in operation long after it was discovered they had been in deep fiscal troubles. In questioning Saxon's deputy, Justin Watson, Chairman McClellan observed: "It appears first that you did not make any adequate examination or inquire into the character of these folks who were organizing this bank . . . after the bank got in bad condition, after you knew that it was under suspicious management and after you had information of such transactions as have been brought to light here, you permitted the bank to go on and continue to operate until Jan. 22, 1965, is that right?" Watson responded, "That is correct." Sen. Karl Mundt (R.-S.D.) pointed out that one of the 12 cases the Senate subcommittee has looked into involved an application for a bank charter in a Missouri town. Thirty-three persons spoke in opposition to the charter, one spoke in favor—but the charter was granted anyway.

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IN AN OBVIOUS REFERENCE to Defense Secretary Robert McNamara, the chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, Rep. L. Mendel Rivers (D.-S.C.), has criticized military strategists "who never fired in anger anything more dangerous than a computer."

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Ruling on Communist Labor Union Officials

The Supreme Sophistry of the Warren Court

From the Richmond *News Leader*

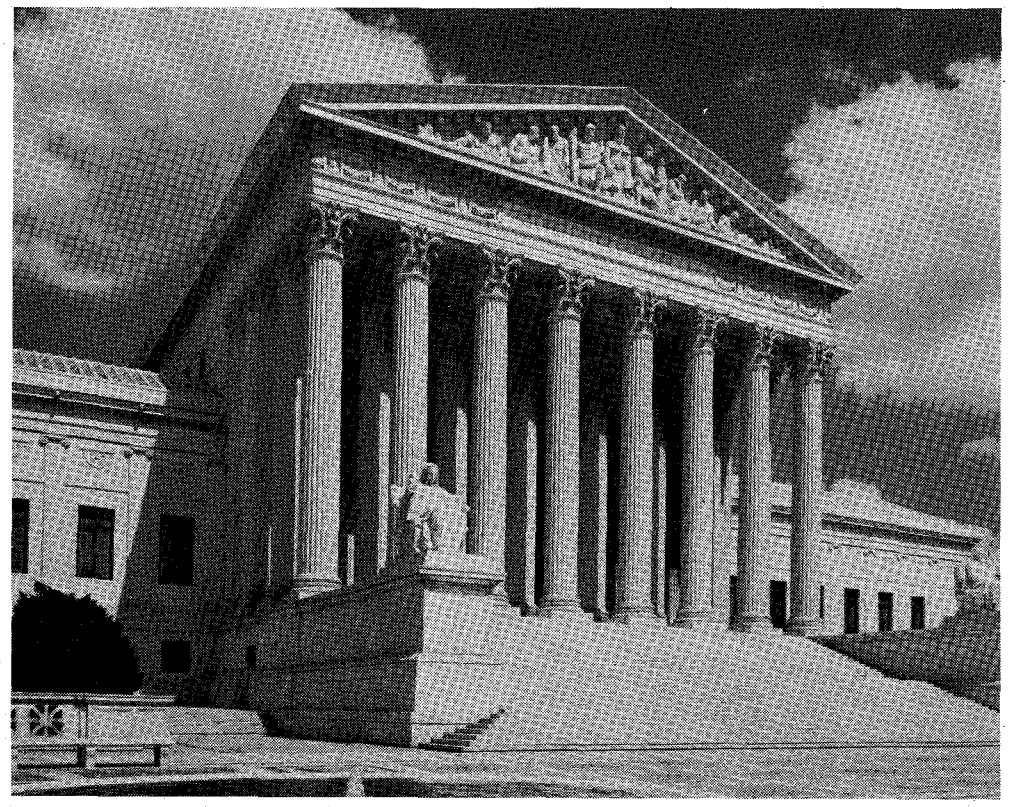
Five members of the U.S. Supreme Court fell flat on their eminent shoulders on June 7th, when they leaned over backwards to give aid and comfort to Communists within the labor movement.

The effect of their tortured opinion will be to increase the already formidable difficulties of our government in combatting Communist subversion. The Reds can come out of the woodwork now.

The case involved the conviction of Archie Brown under Section 504 of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959. This section makes it a crime for a member of the Communist party to serve as an officer of a labor union. Brown has been, as the court acknowledged, "an open and avowed Communist for more than a quarter of a century."

In defiance of the law, he was elected to the executive board of the longshoremen's local in San Francisco. A jury found him guilty of violating Section 504, but the 9th Federal Circuit held the law unconstitutional and set aside the verdict. On June 7th, the high court's five-man majority affirmed the Circuit Court and dismissed the case.

In the view of the majority, Section 504 operates as a "bill of attainder," which Congress is prohibited from adopting. The standard definition of this ancient device, widely used in England during the Tudor and Stuart periods, is that a bill of attainder is "a legislative act which *inflicts punishment* without a judicial trial." The italicized language is important, for only by the most sophistical reasoning could it be said that Section 504 "inflicts punishment" upon anyone.



That is not the chief aberration in the majority's opinion. Fifteen years ago, in the famous *Douds* case, a very different Supreme Court upheld the action of Congress in finding that "the Communist party is not like other political parties."

The court of 1950 could understand that party members in key union positions are likely to call political strikes precisely because they are party members and obedient to party discipline. But with the decision of June 7th the *Douds* case goes by the boards. In the eyes of Mr. Warren (and in the eyes of Douglas, Black, Brennan and Goldberg), "some" Communist labor leaders might call political strikes, but not necessarily "all" Communist labor leaders might call political strikes.

"Men in adhering to a political party notoriously do not subscribe unqualifiedly to all its platform or asserted principles." Such naivete suggests an ignorance of the meaning of Communist party membership that is simply incredible on the part of the five prevailing justices.

In adopting Section 504, the Congress was proceeding validly within its power to regulate commerce. The Congress well understood what Mr. Warren refuses to understand, that Communist-called strikes for obstructive, political reasons may paralyze commerce within the United States. If the Congress is powerless effectively to prevent such strikes, the country is vulnerable to Communist commands in new and disturbing ways. The one effective, common-sensical way to head off the danger is to prohibit Communist party members, as an identifiable group, from holding key union positions. But this is what the court forbids.

With this opinion, Congress and the lower courts are thrown back upon an impossible requirement. The Congress is told to rewrite Section 504, so as to make it at once broader and narrower: No person who might call a political strike may be permitted to hold union office. But the enforcement of such a statute would have to wait upon the calling of such a strike, or upon a judicial proceeding to determine if an Archie Brown were likely to call such a strike. Meanwhile, the peril to shipping or to industry continues.

No provision of the Constitution relating to a citizen's rights is an absolute provision. Our supreme law says flatly that Congress shall pass "no law" abridging free speech, yet many such laws have been upheld by the courts, including a labor law abridging the free speech of employers.

The Constitution says that no man's property shall be taken "for such use" without payment of compensation, but the abuse of this prohibition is regularly upheld. The provision that Congress shall pass no bill of attainder similarly must be read with the rest of the Constitution; and where laws passed by the Congress run into some conflict, the presumption of their constitutionality should be sustained.

This was a bad decision by the Warren majority—one of a dozen bad decisions it has handed down at this term of the court—but it is consistent with the pattern we have come to expect in cases involving the Communist party. Once again, the dominant Warren bloc has given a green light to the Reds.

Higher Grocery Prices

Willard Wirtz' Booby-Trap for the Democrats

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

In pushing his campaign to substitute able-bodied U.S. citizens for migrant Mexicans and British West Indians on the farms of America, W. Williard Wirtz, the embattled secretary of labor, is laying all sorts of booby-traps for the party of Lyndon Johnson. The trouble that the secretary is causing isn't widely apparent just yet. But, as Sen. George Murphy of California keeps warning us, a revolt of significant proportions is blowing up. And since it involves every family's grocery bill, it will be much more than a California proposition.

It's a case of good intentions colliding with ancient habits and with certain facts of the calendar that Secretary Wirtz has not considered. The secretary of labor, with one eye on Poverty Czar Sargent Shriver's problems, has had a great vision.

Quite commendably, he wants to indoctrinate young Americans with ideas of discipline and a willingness to work. So we have a projected program for "A.T.'s"—or Athletes Temporarily Employed in Agricultural manpower. The secretary has promised to take care of California's harvesting needs by shipping vacationing school kids from Texas at $50 a head, or from anywhere west of the Mississippi at a cost running up to $85 in transportation.

The trouble with this plan is that crops don't accommodate themselves either to the school year or to the average high school boy's staying power. At Blythe, on the Colorado River, the temperature in the summer fields is 115 degrees Fahrenheit. You pay a kid to come out there, not too many miles from Death Valley, and he wilts. By then it is too late to get somebody else.

But even if the kid stands up—and some schoolboys have always worked in summer—he has to go back to school in September. This is the month in which the California harvesting season is roaring into high. In August, California farmers need 348,000 harvest hands; in September they need 406,000. But the school athlete component of August's 348,000 will be pulling out after Labor Day to go back to playing football.

Because of the unconsidered factors in Secretary Wirtz' plans, Californians have cut their tomato plantings this year from 143,000 acres to 100,000 acres.

Since California accounts for 70 per cent of the nation's canned tomatoes, what this will do to the U.S. housewife next winter is enough to make Republicans happy everywhere. The loss in gross income to California's farmers because of the unplanted tomato acreage should run to $21.5 million.

The coming disaster in tomatoes means the pizza vote in addition to the votes of housewives and tomato growers. The housewives are already grumbling because of the rise in strawberry prices (up 30 per cent, wholesale, over a year ago), in asparagus (up 25 per cent), in Imperial Valley jumbo cantaloupes (up 33 per cent), and in iceberg lettuce (up 180 per cent).

To combat the mute propaganda of the wholesale price list, Secretary Wirtz' department has tried to blame the middleman for the rise in the cost of eating. Late in May the secretary was contending that shipments of strawberries from California were a mere 46 carloads behind. But the subsequent figures have been cruel to the secretary, for by the beginning of June the strawberry shipments were off by 850 carloads, and on June 7 the figure has risen to 1,255 carloads. Since a carload is worth $4,550, what this means to growers and shippers as well as housewives is considerable.

Secretary Wirtz's combination of good intentions and plain bullheadedness has California's Democratic Gov. Pat Brown going crazy in an attempt to balance things between loyalty to the Administration in Washington and his natural desire to please Californians.

When asked what he thought of Wirtz, he said: "I think he does a good job, yes. I think it's very difficult. He's doing a different job from the one our Department of Employment thinks should be done, but it's not easy and he could be right. I think he's wrong, but he could be right."

This is the authentic voice of a man on the rack. The governor of Florida is luckier than Pat Brown. For U.S. Atty. Gen. Katzenbach, invoking his power over immigration, overruled Wirtz in the matter of permitting West Indian labor to stay on in Florida. Katzenbach said he didn't want to make things hard for Lyndon Johnson in Florida when he had Viet Nam to worry about.

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Coffin at the Feast

'Great Society' Spending Orgy Ignores National Debt Growth

By JENKIN LLOYD JONES

During the later Egyptian dynasties it was customary for the Pharaoh, when the revelry at a palace feast was at its height, to make a small sign to his chief housekeeper. Whereupon, the golden doors were thrown open and slaves, bearing a coffin, marched in and paraded silently around the hall.

This subdued the drunken laughter of the courtiers and the squeals of the dancing girls, and served as a wise reminder that revelry doesn't last forever.

Our genial Pharaoh currently in the White House is calling in no coffins. Indeed, every effort is being made to steam up the party even more in the name of the "Great Society."

A federal deficit of at least $5 billion is now assured next year by the Administration's insistence on cutting excise taxes in order to promote "full employment." Since the first of the year Uncle Sam has lost another billion in his gold reserves. The federal debt now stands at 32 followed by 10 zeroes and the secretary of the treasury has just asked Congress to raise the limit again.

In the meantime, we are committed, and properly so, to a not-so-cold world war against rampaging world communism. It is true the Communists are split, but only over the question of whether we should be strangled or beheaded. Anyway, we finally grew tired of being nibbled to death, so we bit back, first in Viet Nam, where the danger was clear, and then in the Dominican Republic, where the danger was potential.

And don't ever think our challenge hasn't been accepted. There has been no Red pull-back in Southeast Asia and we can confidently count on the pressure mounting in Africa and South America. What we are heading for is a test of will, for the wisest Red strategists realize that they have only a limited time to tip the balance of world power in their favor in view of their embarrassment at running perpetual poorhouses.

Yet in the face of this grim reality our leadership in Washington is behaving not only as though we can have guns *and* butter, but guns and buttercream - double - dipped - chocolate - bonbons. The national Popsicle wagon continues rolling down the street in spite of the lively possibility that within months we may be on a semi-war economy and up to our ankles in blood.

Because the U. S. government hasn't had any difficulty in financing any war since that of 1812 we forget that the ability to wage a protracted struggle depends not merely upon manpower and industrial potential, but upon the capacity of the government to shoulder staggering wartime deficits. Two World Wars ended the British Empire, halved the dollar value of the pound, and reduced the United Kingdom to a second-rate power.

Yet we persist in behaving as though the national debt were of no consequence, and "social gains" more vital than fiscal integrity. The booming stock market and rising real estate prices are often pointed to as evidence of our national health. Are they, really?

No nation has ever piled up debt for very long before it has been driven into inflation. If this were not so, every government since Ur of the Chaldees would have been able to achieve perpetual prosperity by perpetual borrowing.

There comes a time when every debt-sodden government is driven to paying back the real money it borrowed with baloney money—money not backed by gold or silver but only by its word. We tried that in the Revolutionary War, and the phrase, "Not worth a Continental," is still in use. For the word of dishonest governments, like that of dishonest men, is subject to depreciation.

When such a threat presents itself, foreign holders of a currency cash it in for hard money and gold flies away. Distrust breeds more distrust and fear hastens the crisis. As a prelude to disaster people hasten to put their money into real estate, jewels or common stocks, for the old "safe" havens of cash, insurance policies and bonds which promise returns, not in real values, but only in specific numbers of dollars, are no longer safe.

It would be alarmist and premature to say that we have arrived yet at a panic point, because bond values have so far held up well. But our light-hearted commitment to higher spending and lower taxes has certainly frightened the citizens of foreign nations who, themselves, have been over the falls.

Congress has ceased to be a deliberative body and has been behaving like a group of high school rooters before a hypnotizing cheer leader. The *Congressional Record* still contains some solid debate but the vote is all whoop-de-do. And citizens who each week top the all-time record for installment debt are confident that the "Great Society" will fix it so their debts can never overwhelm them.

Plenty of wine. Plenty of music. Plenty of dancing girls. Now let's have a look at that little old coffin.

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THE STATE DEPARTMENT was caught off guard again, this time in Viet Nam. U.S. government officials, who first downgraded the Soviet commitment to defend Hanoi, are now insisting that the Soviets have made a larger commitment to North Vietnamese defense efforts than officials expected some weeks ago. Not only are Soviet anti-aircraft missiles being installed in Hanoi, a large contingent of Soviet personnel are now believed to be manning the installations.

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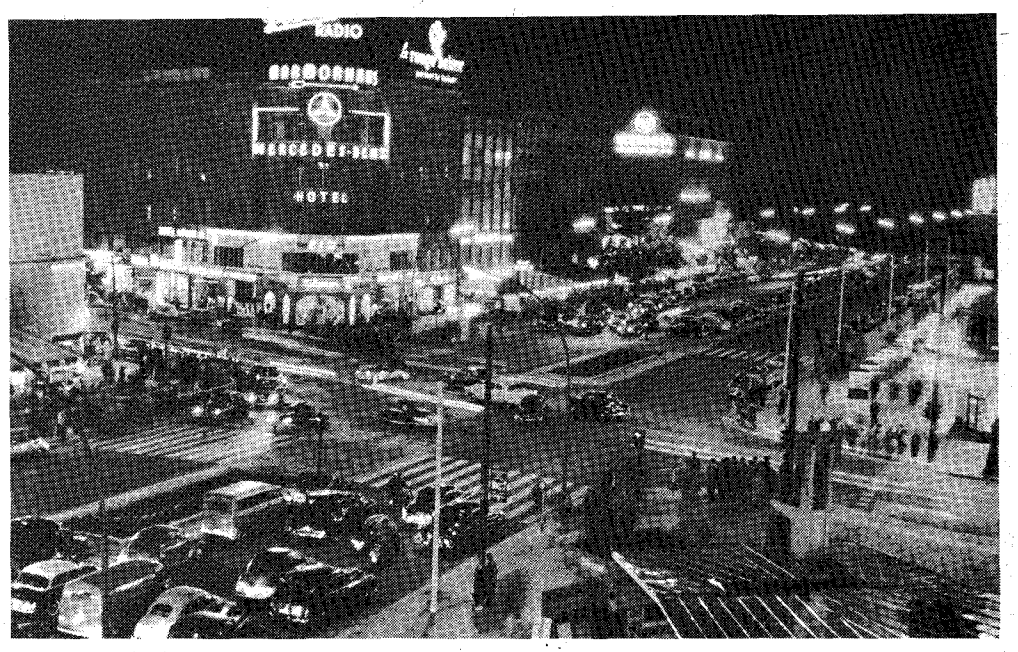
A TRULY "GREAT SOCIETY"—One of the striking features of the budget for fiscal 1966 is the absence of any reference to a balanced budget in the future. Rather, there is the explanation that the federal budget and fiscal policy is an aid to promoting and expanding a healthy economy and that our economic policy has begun to liberate itself from the preconceptions of an earlier day. Perhaps the individual in the near future can liberate himself from the old-fashioned idea of having to pay his bills and can spend himself into prosperity.—By Rep. J. Arthur Younger (R.-Calif.)



West Berlin at night.

Mines, Control Strips

How East German Regime Seeks To Seal Off Its Population

From the *Bulletin* of the German Federal Government's Information Office

Although the Communist regime in the Soviet Zone of Germany and East Berlin has spent—by U.S. estimates—about 100 million marks (some $25 million) to create a "perfect security system" for preventing the flight of residents of that part of Germany, the system is failing to function as an absolute barrier. Now new efforts are being made to seal off this part of Germany.

Announcements, often by the Soviet Zone regime itself, of attempts at flight, are made almost daily.

A survey shows that since the building of the Berlin Wall after Aug. 13, 1961, at least 21,000 persons, most of them younger than 25 years of age, have managed to get through, over or under the Wall, or across the "death strip" that runs north and south through Germany.

The Soviet Zone regime itself has made no attempt to conceal the measures it continues to take to seal in its population. While East Berlin party functionaries assert, however, that the precautions are necessary in order to protect "their" part of Germany from Western "revenge-seekers and provocateurs," the fact is technically ascertainable that the partitioning strip through Germany is constructed so as to prevent flight to the West.

For example, experts note that the minefields which are part of the Iron Curtain through Germany are so placed that they will be detonated by persons seeking to leave the Soviet Zone, not persons trying for some reason to approach in the other direction.

Here is a recently published description by the Soviet Zone regime about its "security system":

"Along the length of the German Democratic Republic [the Soviet Zone or 'DDR'] there is a boundary.

"Within this boundary there are, depending on local circumstances. . . protecting strips and barred-off areas . . ."

In fact, within the "no-man's land" hinted at above is usually a freshly-ploughed 10-metre-wide strip, the notorious "death strip," which in turn is appended topographically to at least 25 to 50 metres of fallow lands. Then comes a double fence, 25 to 40 metres in depth, within which mines are sown; next a metre-wide "control strip"; then a 100-metre-wide expanse that is kept barren of trees or other growth that might aid flight by permitting concealment. Finally, there is a 500-metre-wide "safety strip"—and an off-limits zone five kilometres (about 3 miles) wide.

Backing Down in U.N.

From the Arizona *Republic*

In Viet Nam, in the Congo and in the Dominican Republic, the Johnson Administration has raised a foreign policy standard around which all but committed leftists can repair.

Yet the U.S. position toward the United Nations continues to be one of fawning sycophancy, at least where the U.N. Charter runs headlong into Soviet ambitions. A case in point is Article 19, which provides that members two years in arrears on their assessments shall be deprived of their vote in the General Assembly.

Russia, among other nations, is in violation of Article 19; Moscow refuses to pay for U.N. missions to the Middle East and the Congo, claiming that the provision does not apply to special assessments.

Shortly before the U.N. session broke up recently, with Russia insisting that she would not pay and with the United States insisting that she must, a 33-member special committee was formed to find a way out of the impasse before the next assembly session in September.

Since then both sides have held to their position. But the other day U.S. representative Charles W. Yost said Washington would agree to removal of all mention of Article 19 from a draft resolution now before the committee aimed at restoring the organization's solvency. The deletion, government spokesmen explained, may smooth the way toward agreement with the Soviet Union.

But the question is whether agreement by itself is enough. After all, the Soviets most likely would agree should Washington decide to pay Moscow's arrears for her, yet such an agreement would do nothing to solve the cause of the problem. For the problem, simply stated, is whether the Soviet Union is forever going to be given her way in an organization supposedly representative of mankind's highest ideals.

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Liberal Hypocrisy on 14b

'Little People' Losers In Right-To-Work Fight

By BARRY GOLDWATER

Where do the so-called liberals get off in the present congressional battle over the right-to-work provision of the Taft-Hartley Act?

By their own admission, today's liberals are for the underdog. They claim to value individual freedom. They say they believe in the individual's right to make his own choice in matters not affecting the national welfare or security.

These considerations are bound up in the President's demand for congressional repeal of Section 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act, the provision which permits individual states to outlaw compulsory union membership.

If it is repealed, the last safeguard for the protection of individual rights against arrogant unionism will be wiped out. But the liberals are all for it. It seems they value their commitment to the bosses of organized labor more than their commitment to the principle of individual freedom. In effect, they adopt the idea that the unions can do no wrong; that if the unions want something it is bound to be in the best interests of liberalism.

The idea won't wash. This time the unions are patently wrong by any measure of basic civil rights you want to use. There is no valid argument for enforced union membership.

Former Sen. Barry Goldwater says liberals abrogate the right of choice in backing repeal of state right-to-work laws.

If a man can be forced to join a union—a private organization—to enjoy the privilege of earning a living, what is to stop Congress from requiring him to belong to the Episcopal Church, the NAACP, the DAR or some other organization as an additional requirement for employment?

Those demanding repeal of Section 14b are big and powerful with millions of dollars in their union treasuries. They have hundreds of workers they can contribute to campaigns for the right politicians. Their voices are heard loud and clear in the departments of the federal government and in the White House. And the forces that are demanding repeal of 14b are using their muscle whenever and wherever it counts.

The principal losers if 14b is repealed will be little people. They will be those forthright and independent members of the nation's labor force who do not choose to join a labor union.

They will be people who, for whatever reason, want to retain their right of choice, who want to make up their own minds about the relative merits of joining a union. They don't want Uncle Sam telling them they have to join if they want to work.

There can be many legitimate reasons for a worker refusing to join a union. He might suspect the particular union of corruption. He might disagree with its participation in political causes to which he does not subscribe.

In a matter of principle this fundamental, the reasons are entirely unimportant. A free American should have the right to reject membership in a private organization for any reason, good or bad. His basic right is to choose. If he is denied this right by act of Congress, we have come a long way from the precepts of freedom upon which our country was founded.

That compulsory unionism—or compulsory anything—should become a rallying point for American liberals merely demonstrates again how phony the liberal cause in this country has become. It is interesting too, that these same liberals are not interested in combining repeal of 14b with a labor law provision against discrimination in labor unions.

Labor Secretary Willard Wirtz, testifying before the House Labor Committee, was asked why the American Civil Liberties Union, the Americans for Democratic Action and other self-proclaimed liberal groups had not appeared to defend the rights of the rank-and-file workers. He replied:

"I speak for the liberal point of view. No one exceeds me in respect for civil liberties. There is no intrusion upon the liberties of a worker if he pays his initiation and dues to the union."

That's a mighty big "if," Mr. Wirtz.

(Copyright 1965, Los Angeles *Times*)

(*Editors' note: See page 4 for more on right to work.*)

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NEWEST THING these days is the teach-in. Now all that's needed is to get the kids together and stage a learn-in.—By Lyn Nofziger in the *San Diego Union*

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A REPORT to the Federal Communications Commission, routinely filed in conjunction with an application for a three-year renewal of LBJ's broadcasting license in Austin, Tex., shows the Johnson fortune is growing by leaps and bounds. The family empire in Texas has accumulated $3.7 million in surplus and reserves and acquired a hitherto unknown real estate holding subsidiary.

Lattimore to Red China

From the Allen-Scott Report

Prof. Owen Lattimore, authority on Asia who figured prominently in the headlines some years ago in a series of turbulent congressional investigations, is seeking a passport to go to Red China.

He has been officially informed the passport will be granted if Peking gives him a visa.

The U.S. embassy in London told that to Lattimore on telephoned instructions from Abba Schwartz, head of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, who has been under fire by two congressional committees.

Following are details of this backstage affair:

The former Johns Hopkins University faculty member applied for a passport for Red China at the U.S. embassy in London. The request was sent to the State Department, where Schwartz personally took charge of it. After consulting Secretary Rusk and former Ambassador Llewellyn Thompson, top Soviet adviser, Schwartz telephoned the embassy to notify Lattimore the passport would be issued if Peking gave him permission to visit Red China.

That's where the matter now stands. Next move is up to Peking.

In 1952 Lattimore was indicted by a federal grand jury in Washington on several counts growing out of his testimony before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee investigating the Institute of Pacific Relations. Federal Judge Luther Youngdahl dismissed some of the counts. Subsequently, a new indictment was drawn. But in 1955 Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell, in the Eisenhower Administration, directed the charges be dropped—and that ended the case.

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SPOTLIGHT on CONGRESS

"Since we are at the peak of an economic cycle, it seems to me fiscally unwise for our federal government, at such a time, to be operating at a substantial deficit. If the Administration can't balance the federal budget at the top of an economic cycle, when is it going to balance it?"—Rep. John F. Baldwin (R.-Calif.)

Red Front Group

By SEN. GEORGE MURPHY (R.-Calif.)

The key Communist weapon of attack in the Viet Nam crisis is the party's new front group, the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs. Every American young person today should be warned against this group. Formed last year at a convention in San Francisco, this group has grown steadily during the last twelve months.

Chapters have been formed on a number of college campuses and membership stands at roughly one thousand. But just numbers alone don't tell the full story—these members are the hard core agitators and organizers who dupe unwary students. In the demonstrations at the University of California at Berkeley, DuBois club members played activist roles. This has been true elsewhere in the country. Last March the national office of the DuBois Club issued a directive captioned 'Emergency Memo on Viet Nam Crisis' and it read in part, 'We are of the firm opinion that at this moment it is possible to mobilize massive support for a movement to bring peace to Viet Nam. We therefore call upon all chapters, members and friends of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs in America to join with all groups and individuals in the stepped-up campaign to end the war in Viet Nam.' Hence we are finding non-Communist students readily agreeing to co-operate with Communists and demonstrations on Viet Nam. They have no objection to DuBois Club members participating and so the Communist party, you see, finds a soft spot, an easy touch, doors which just a few months ago were not present. No wonder Mr. J. Edgar Hoover describes the Communist party as being highly optimistic, looking forward to a period of increased activity in the United States.

LBJ's Object Lesson

By REP. GLENN DAVIS (R.-Wis.)

LBJ has quietly but pointedly sent word to his congressional lieutenants, "don't forget who's the boss!" It was typically handled as an object lesson. The President vetoed an Administration-supported bill giving broad authority for repair of last winter's flood damage on the West Coast. Reason for veto: an inserted provision to reserve to Congressional Public Works Committees power to block specific projects they disapproved. Object lesson: Don't attempt to legislatively interfere with executive closing of military or Veterans Administration facilities.

Demo Shakedown

By REP. ANCHER NELSEN (R.-Minn.)

The Washington press is again reporting evidence of renewed attempts by political appointees on the federal payroll to shake down their civil service subordinates for political contributions. Many government workers are being asked to buy $100 tickets to a Democratic dinner in Washington on June 24th. This political arm-twisting is in clear violation of federal law. Obviously, the best way to discourage such disgusting activities is to take proper action against those found to be guilty and I hope these latest disclosures will awaken appropriate government officials to their responsibilities to protect our federal workers.

Firm Foreign Policy

By E. C. GATHINGS (D.-Ark.)

To build friendships with free nations' governments is a course that needs to be followed. It's a good policy to consult with their leaders, but not to wait for them to join us before moving to curb or prevent a Castro takeover of Western world countries. Our nation seeks no territory—not an inch of ground belonging to others. It is the purpose of the United States to permit small and large countries alike to choose their destiny and to make their own decisions about the type of government and leadership they would want. A firm hand opposing Communist actions and trickery is the best way to keep the peace.

TV Gimmick

By REP. H. R. GROSS (R.-Iowa)

A headline in a Washington newspaper read: "2ND TV STATION IN AUSTIN VIES WITH JOHNSON'S." This would indicate that at long last the Lyndon Johnson family's stranglehold—their gold mine television monopoly in Austin, Texas—has been broken. But when you read the fine print of the news story you find that the Federal Communications Commission granted a license to operate an Ultra-High Frequency (UHF) TV station in Austin. How many readers have UHF-TV receiving sets? And how many of those who do have such sets tune in UHF rather than Very High Frequency (VHF) stations for their programs? Thus the virtual television monopoly of the Johnson family continues in Austin despite what appears to be a deliberate attempt to have the public believe otherwise.

Labor Bias

By REP. JOHN J. RHODES (R.-Ariz.)

While the labor movement has matured considerably in the last few years, many people feel it is not yet ready to assume the responsibilities which the right to conclude contracts for compulsory membership must entail. For instance, the locals of some unions are run in a most undemocratic, arbitrary way. To make it necessary for a person to entrust his future to a labor czar (who may or may not be worthy of the trust), in order to have a job is repugnant to many people. Furthermore, in these days in which racial discrimination is rapidly becoming a thing of the past, we still find much racial discrimination in labor unions. It seems quite paradoxical to work as hard as we are to help our colored population to improve its economic lot on the one hand, and then make its members completely dependent for a job upon membership in a union which might bar them because of their race.

Reapportionment

By SEN. HUGH SCOTT (R.-Pa.)

[Senate Minority Leader Dirksen's proposed constitutional amendment on state reapportionment] is simply an opportunity to give the people of this country—by constitutional amendment—the right to decide how they want to be represented in the states. Why stand in the way of the people being permitted to make a choice as provided in the Constitution? On this whole question of reapportionment, I fear that discrimination is going to occur in this way: if you have one-man, one-vote all over the country there ought to be some representation for the protection of our natural resources, for the protection of our outlying areas, for the protection of our conservationists, and our people generally, whose interests are not always the interests of the big city.

War on Poverty

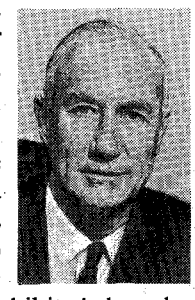
By REP. JACK EDWARDS (R.-Ala.)

The Johnson Administration is running into more and more problems with the so-called "war on poverty." As opponents of the program predicted, local groups in large cities are competing with each other for control over use of federal money. And even though Washington, D.C., was selected as a major source of youths for the "Job Corps" program and expensive recruitment campaigns have been conducted, only 32 Washington young people have gone to Job Corps camps. I would certainly support a program which can effectively improve poverty conditions. But results of the "war on poverty" so far hardly justify the high cost, and what we seem to need most right now is a cease fire.

Firearms Control

By SEN. STROM THURMOND (R.-S. C.)

The national government should not go beyond its constitutional authority by attempting to prevent mail order sales of weapons. Such an excess is not needed, and it could do much harm. In many states, the people feel strongly that law-abiding, sane adults should be permitted to own firearms. If the national government prohibited the sales of firearms, law-abiding citizens would not purchase weapons. Criminals, already intent on lawbreaking, would not hesitate to obtain firearms illegally, for with law-abiding citizens unarmed, a gun in the hands of a criminal would provide the lawbreaker with a bigger advantage than when all persons could obtain firearms legally. In addition, it is reasonable to assume that would-be criminals would become much bolder if the possibility were eliminated that law-abiding intended victims might be armed. The Congress should enact legislation to insure that state laws regulating the sale of firearms are obeyed by those selling guns in interstate commerce. It is just as important, however, for Congress to obey the constitutional mandate that "the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."



Bobby Baker Case

By SEN. KARL MUNDT (R.-S. D.)

Of course everybody's familiar with the Bobby Baker case and the rather unhappy and unfortunate scandal involving the building of the new House Office Building and the Washington Stadium and the McCloskey contracts and Bobby Baker and all this other material. We were shocked—and I can say that, I think, from the standpoint of most Democrats and Republicans alike—by the advance copy of the committee report, apparently written by the committee counsel. He apparently doesn't quite understand congressional procedures because he directed most of his attack on Sen. John Williams. My guess is, the Democrats on the committee are going to refuse to engage in this kind of an attack.

Taft-Hartley Vital

By REP. JOHN ASHBROOK (R.-Ohio)

It has been fashionable for the leaders of organized labor to have a field day in attacking the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin Acts. I have always noticed that they aren't too specific in their complaints – they are just bad! The fraudulent election of James Carey as president of the IUE is a good case in point. The Landrum-Griffin Act dealt with internal election procedures of unions. We were told at the time that this was a private affair of the unions and the government should stay out. If the Landrum-Griffin safeguards had not been enacted, there would have been no legal basis for inquiring into the honesty of the IUE election. This law set up machinery for checking this election. The secretary of labor was able to impound the ballots and have them honestly tabulated. This resulted in the ouster of Mr. Carey. The Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin Acts prevent abuse on the part of union leadership. Their provisions protect the rank and file. Testimony at the time indicated numerous occasions where union men were "read out" of their union because of critical statements made about the leaders. Taft-Hartley prevents this and, in fact, both laws are vital to the workingman. What we need is a better understanding of what these laws really do.

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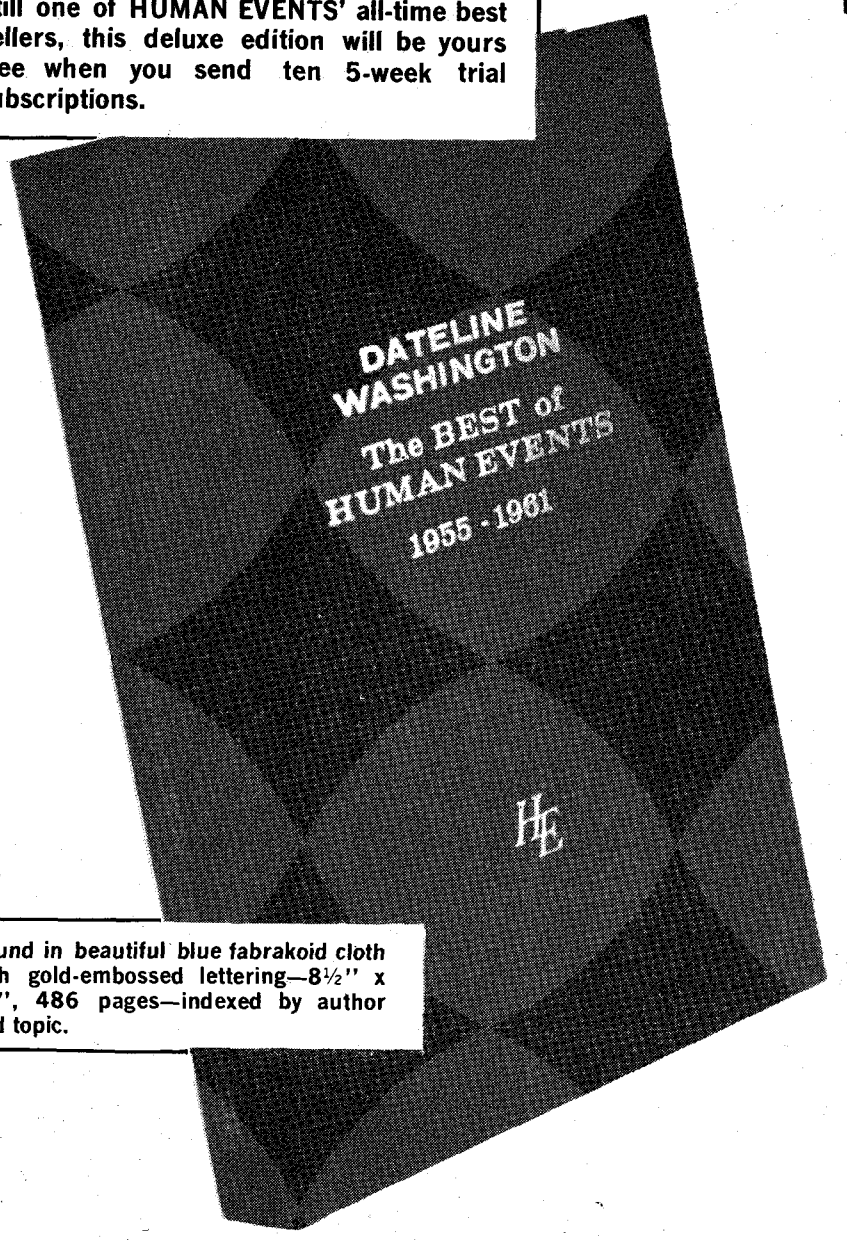

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